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23 March 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

'FIGARO MAGAZINE' VIEWS SOVIET THRUST IN AFRICA

PM081305 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 20-26 Feb 82 pp 56-61

[Report by Robert Lacontre: "Soviet Grip on Africa Strengthens"]

[Excerpt] The pope has plunged into the African situation for the second time: poverty, incompetence, corruption and foreign intervention. This is the drama of 400 million people who are scarcely surviving on one of the biggest reserves of natural wealth in the world. The pontiff offered his understanding and love to enthusiastic crowds. He warned them against the main enemy of freedom and human dignity without mentioning its name. But everybody knows what that means for a Pole.

It is clear that Soviet communism now has three objectives in Africa. From Angola and Ethiopia, its two main conquests, the USSR aims to destabilize: the Horn of Africa; the center of the continent, with Chad and the Central African Republic; southern Africa, which is particularly rich in strategic minerals.

General Siad Barre, a historical African chief, who received me in Mogadishu, has no illusions. Africa is strangled, destabilized and recolonized. He is particularly aware of that since it was he who carried out a revolution here and established a democratic people's republic on the Soviet model. Then, realizing that he was going to be devoured by his protector--after the Egyptian As-Sadat and the Sudanese Numayri--Somalia in turn kicked out the invader.

Somalia then experienced a terrible war--the first conventional war in Africa. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed and hundreds of thousands became refugees. A regular offensive was launched by 20,000 Cuban soldiers, 5,000 Russians, and equal number of East Germans, Bulgarians and Czechoslovaks and 3,000 South Yemenis, airlifted in from Aden, amid complete Western indifference (more than 1.5 million Eastern bloc soldiers and "advisers" are implanted throughout Africa). The small Somali army, the Ogaden and Eritrea guerrillas, who had initially pushed Addis Ababa's tattered troops from their positions, were forced to fall back under the staggering blows of the modern Attila's sophisticated weapons. The red army's giant helicopters even transported heavy tanks behind the Somali lines. The massacre was terrible, at a time when Americans and Europeans were calmly taking their vacations.

Siad Barre answered my questions in Italian on a veranda full of wild canaries:

[Answer] The Eastern Bloc is taking the upper hand because it is acting. The Western Bloc makes do with fine words. The USSR is stepping up its acts of aggression with impunity. The whole world is in danger. The imbalance between the blocs will necessarily lead to World War III. I hope that you will eventually understand. I also hope that French troops will remain in Djibouti and will be strong enough to face the common enemy.

[Question] Is the Russian base at Socotra really a threat?

[Answer] Yes, to everybody. It controls the oil route. [answer ends]

Indeed, the Russians are doing considerable work there after deporting the whole population of those islands. But above all they are building a new and powerful military base at (Tchah-bahar) in southern Iran, near the Pakistani border, 400 km from Afghanistan, with Khomeyni's agreement. That is Russian's first thrust toward warm water, completing the encirclement of the Gulf--the czars' great dream.

[Question] Do you think Ethiopia intends to attack you again?

[Answer] Ethiopia alone is incapable of doing so. But if Moscow decides to... [answer ends]

While we were speaking and while the pope was offering his heart to the Africans, four MiG aircraft with Ethiopian insignia but piloted by Russians attacked the border village of Bohotleh with rockets and napalm. The previous day a Cuban commando group had penetrated Somali territory to raze a farm to the ground and slaughter the livestock. This small-scale harrassment is carried out week after week to frighten and demoralize the population.

[Question] Mengistu is said to be hard pressed, and young people are said to be throwing stones at the Russians.

[Answer] The Ethiopian people are not happy, that is certain. But the young are not throwing stones at the occupiers. They would be shot immediately.

[Question] Is it true that the Soviets are plundering all the mines and taking a large share of agricultural production?

[Answer] There is no doubt about that, but you businessmen in Addis Ababa know that better than I.

[Question] Is Mengistu a fanatic? Is he clever?

[Answer] He is the Russians' slave more than anything. Can a clever man agree to be a slave, can he be a bloody oppressor?

[Question] How are you coping with the burden of 1.5 million refugees?

[Answer] There are not 1.5 million but 2.5 million refugees in a country with a population of 3.6 million. They keep arriving every day. It is an enormous task to feed them, provide health care, house, clothe and educate them and provide them with work. [answer ends]

Somalia, with its 3,000 km of coastline passed by 90 percent of the oil tankers which supply the West, is in an important strategic position for the Free World. In addition it has gas, minerals, fish, two harvests per year, 50 million head of cattle, and oil has just been found... All it needs is finance and tools--more than ready-made factories and microprocessors. This is the black continent's whole problem: a fantastic reserve of natural wealth still unexploited. However, since decolonization, poverty and chaos have been on the increase, facilitating Soviet penetration. Out of 50 states, of which 17 are French-speaking, there is not a single democracy in the sense we give to that word. We are probably making the mistake of wanting to import our political concept of the world into a continent in which the tribal situation predominates. In 30 years of independence the killing has become general: millions of people have been killed, there have been vast genocides, there are 10 million refugees, whole populations displaced by war's guerrilla movements, score-settling and natural disasters. Some 3,000 tribes are tearing each other apart. There have been more than 100 coups d'etat, when one tyrant or dictator replaces another. There are few enlightened heads of state.

Mr (Pandalet Hozì Okito), chairman of the Socialist Party of the Central African Republic, is categorical. Another coup d'etat is being plotted in Bangui. Mercenaries are expected to land. The Central African Socialist Party leader revealed to me that infiltration is now taking place from Libya. The people involved are terrorists recruited from the 400 men whom Bokassa sent for spells in al-Qadhdhafi's training camps. Several of them have already been arrested. In Chad too there is total confusion. The OAU has administered a haughty snub to France and its present protege Goukouni Oueddei, president of the "National Unity Transition Government [GUNT]." The OAU standing committee now deems the GUNT leader no longer to represent anybody but himself and a handful of supporters. So Hissein Habre and his 40,000 northern armed forces warriors are swooping toward Ndjamenà, the capital, now supported by Nigeria, the "giant of Africa" (80 million inhabitants), after seizing tons of heavy weapons abandoned in Abeche by the Libyans and Russinas in their "strategic withdrawal." Hissein Habre is once again becoming the strong man of Chad.

"There is no doubt that Moscow wants to control southern Africa too," the Namibian prime minister told me. Dirk Mudge added: "Nujoma and his South West Africa People's Organization are certainly tools of communism (financed by the USSR and many Western organizations, even religious ones--LE FIGARO note). That is why the Russians do not want the white and blacks to unite." Moreover the apartheid problem, which does not exist in Namibia, does not interest the Kremlin. Nobody is more racist than the Russians. Moscow only wants southern Africa's raw materials.

CSO: 4719/662

MAPUTO CONFERENCE POOLS IDEAS AGAINST IMPERIALISTS

AB121935 Luanda ANGOP in French 1750 GMT 12 Mar 82

[ANGOP commentary: "Coordinated Action by the Frontline States"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 Mar (ANGOP)--The extremely dangerous situation prevailing in the southern part of the African continent created by the constant acts of aggression by the racist South Africans against the independent states of the region has once again been the subject of discussion by the heads of state and government of the Frontline countries who met on 6 and 7 March in Maputo.

The deliberations of this summit focused mainly on the Namibian issue, more particularly, on the development of the independence process of that territory which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

The meeting, which was attended by the presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, was held at a time when international imperialism is seeking, at all costs, to reverse the situation in its favor by giving various forms of support to the South African racists so that they can continue their bellicose actions against the Frontline countries, more especially, the People's Republic of Angola.

In view of the arrogance of the reactionary Pretoria regime, the heads of state and government of the Frontline countries decided to coordinate their defense action more closely in order to prevent the South African regime from pursuing its military actions and economic sabotage against the free and independent states of the region and to compel it to withdraw its occupation troops from the People's Republic of Angola.

In fact, the South African troops stationed in Namibia stubbornly insist on extending their occupation to some areas of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola with the assistance of mercenaries and financial aid from the United States in order to put themselves in a position of military strength which could constitute for their patrons (Pretoria and Washington) a certain degree of supremacy at the diplomatic level.

The only road leading to a solution of the Namibian question has already been defined some time ago. It may be summed up as being the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 with all the necessary mechanisms accepted by the international community for its full implementation and with the main objective of granting independence to the Namibian people.

In this vein, it must be stated that the delay so far is entirely the fault of the South African racists in connivance with their Western allies, mainly the United States. The proposal of the so-called contact group on the electoral system (one-man two-votes) (?has delayed) the negotiations since the Western countries knew beforehand that such a proposal would be rejected by the African countries and by SWAPO because it was too complicated for a people who had not yet had any such experience.

However, by accepting this project, the Pretoria government had solely one aim in view: that of prolonging the deadlock. The racist authorities supported the alternative proposals of the contact group, taking into account the vacuum created by the withdrawal of its acolyte, Peter Kalangula, "president" of the so-called "Democratic Party of Namibia" within the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Thus, the little hope they had in an electoral confrontation with SWAPO, if ever free and democratic elections were held under UN supervision, vanished since Kalandula's "party" represented the Ovambos in the "DTA."

South Africa does not agree to UN supervision of the elections, demanding on the other hand that this organization show impartiality. The racists are adopting the same position regarding the ceasefire. They would like the ceasefire to be supervised by troops from the "contact group," in other words, from the aggressive NATO block.

However, with all these maneuvers, only the intensification of the armed struggle by the Namibian patriots, headed by SWAPO, inside Namibia and by the South African nationalists of the vanguard party of the ANC in South Africa will dictate the final verdict.

Consequently, the Maputo summit has afforded an auspicious opportunity for the heads of state and government of the Frontline states to pool their ideas in order to define a stand that will check imperialist aggressiveness and to reaffirm their support for the liberation movements of southern Africa.

CSO: 4719/677

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMUNIQUE FROM LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION MEETING

AB130804 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Communique issued in Garoua, Cameroon, at the end of the 26th session of the Lake Chad Basin Development Commission meeting held in Garoua from 4 to 12 March 1982--read by the commission's deputy executive secretary, Etienne Devi]

[Text] The 26th session of the Lake Chad Basin Development Commission was held in Garoua, in the United Republic of Cameroon, from 4 to 12 March 1982. The meeting took place under the chairmanship of Dr Ari Toubou Ibrahim, rural development minister and leader of the Niger delegation. Those who attended are:

Niger: Dr Ari Toubou Ibrahim, rural development minister; Maj (Bagnou Beido), prefect of Diffa; Tahi Moustapha, Niger's ambassador to Cameroon.

Nigeria: Dr Atanu Emmanuel, federal minister for water resources; chief Mrs Ayagbola Adenike Ebun, federal minister for planning; Mr Maya Bella, charge d'affaires of Nigeria in Cameroon.

Chad: Mr Naimbaye Lossinman, minister of state for rural development; Mr Taher Souleyman, minister for planning and national reconstruction.

Cameroon: Mr Amadou Moustapha, minister for town planning and housing; El Hadj Ousmane (Nay), governor of the northern province; El Hadj Lamine Yerima, Cameroon's ambassador to Nigeria.

Representatives of the following international organizations also attended: (?United Nations), the FAO, the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, the French Cooperation Mission [word indistinct].

During the meeting, the commissioners heard the report of the executive secretary and the reports of technical subcommissions on agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forest resources, civil engineering, telecommunications and water resources.

CSO: 4719/675

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OAU INFORMATION MINISTERS MEETING--Dakar, Senegal, 15 Mar (AFP)--Algeria pulled out of an OAU information ministers meeting due to open here today. Algeria's minister, Boualem Bessaiah, said he was withdrawing because of the absence of a delegation from the SDAR, which was refused entry to Senegal yesterday. The development was the latest in a row in the OAU over the admission as a member of the organization in Addis Ababa last month of the SDAR. Senegal is one of 19 OAU members which walked out of the Addis Ababa meeting over the Saharan state's admission, and has declared decisions of the Addis Ababa meeting null and void. Before leaving the conference centre with members of his delegation, Mr Bessaiah said: "I am withdrawing on principle because the SDAR has not been admitted to the conference." The meeting had been due to open this morning. A restricted meeting of delegation heads was continuing in the absence of the Algerian minister. According to the agenda, the meeting is to consider the launching of a Pan-African News Agency (PANA) and Afro-Arab cooperation on information. [Text] [AB151251 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/918

COMMENTARY ON RETURN OF 'RENEGADE' SAVIMBA TO RSA

AB151910 Luanda ANGOP in French 1110 GMT 15 Mar 82

[ANGOP commentary: "Reporting to the Masters"]

[Text] Luanda, 15 Mar (ANGOP)--The renegade has returned to his lair, to the protection of his patrons in racist South Africa, after a few months absence during which he visited the United States to contact old friends he has known since his days as a CIA stooge. No sooner had he betrayed the cause of the African people in the Kingdom of Morocco than he reappeared in the haven of apartheid, a place where he seems to be perfectly at home.

This man, who has so much to account for to our people, because of his crimes, has returned to Pretoria to inform his present masters of the outcome of the mission they entrusted to him and to carry out new betrayals against sovereign and independent Angola.

If we believe the South African daily, THE STAR, he was received shortly after his arrival by Pieter and Roelof both and also by Magnus Mallan, to whom he is directly responsible because he coordinates all the destabilization activities against the People's Republic of Angola.

Besides, according to THE STAR, shortly after his arrival, the puppet expressed his satisfaction. In other words, he faithfully accomplished the dirty work that the racist South Africans had ordered him to do. In fact, the Pretoria leaders would have had difficulty finding a traitor as serviceable and as obedient as he is or as easy to manipulate.

During the meetings, according to South African newspaper reports, the racist leaders also had good news in return for the services of their valiant puppet. Besides all they have been given so far, in other words, money, arms and considerable logistical support, he can now count on other bases in the occupied Namibian territory, in addition to those usually presented to journalists, who approach the puppet, as liberated territory.

There will not only be other bases but definitely more instructors and more yankees and South Africans. In short, he is increasingly compromising himself with the racist South Africans.

Actually, what is now happening in Pretoria in the open, reported by the newspaper, is only one phase of the long trail of betrayal by a man who no longer seeks to conceal his behavior. He has even lost what little dignity he still had, if ever he did have any. After all, this is what he has always been throughout his life: a renegade, ready to sell his services to the highest bidder.

At present he is with Africa's worst enemies, at their service, and ready to obey all their orders.

Yesterday, during the long colonial night, he was with the oppressors in mind and in spirit, with the very ones who oppressed us, with the very ones who reduced us to poverty, who exploited our labor and our wealth. Now although he has not yet ceased to serve yankee interests, he is directly under the orders of the South African racists; he has sided with them against us and against our struggle for the human dignity of the Angolan.

He does not wish to see us free, masters of our own destiny. According to him, we must be like him, stooges of the South African racists. He has wagered everything against us, against all our attempts to achieve freedom, social progress and peace. As far as he is concerned, we should return to the past, to slavery and to the whip.

During the past weekend in Pretoria, our enemies devised, together with the renegade, new plans of action against the Angolan people.

We will not be taken by surprise. We will be vigilant and defend ourselves against the attacks of imperialism and its stooges.

The struggle continues!

Victory is sure!

CSO: 4719/679

'CAPITALIST' PRESS ACCUSED OF CONSISTENT DISTORTIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial by ANGOP]

[Text] At all times in the history of the bourgeois press, competition and sensationalism have been the main characteristics distinguishing it from the rest of the world's press. They are its chief means of survival. Experience has shown, however, that this morbid sensationalism is displayed only in connection with facts or events related to socialist or progressive countries.

For example, when a South African airplane crashes to the ground, the West European press says that a South African scheduled airliner crashed. But when the same disaster occurs with a Libyan plane, for example, capitalism's "big press" says that a "Russian" plane operated by Libya's regular airline has crashed.

When it comes to facts and events in the countries in the southern part of our continent, especially those that have undertaken to build a life of social justice for their respective peoples, the bourgeois press tends to subordinate those facts and events to the main issues of the current era--that is, the conflict between socialism and capitalism. This is especially true when those facts or events threaten imperialist interests.

In 1976, when the brave FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] fighters captured several mercenaries who had been indiscriminately massacring peaceful inhabitants in northern and southern Angola, the famous but sorry sensationalism of the Western press disappeared. But when an international tribunal, organized for the specific purpose of trying the above-mentioned mercenaries, condemned those criminal agents from the reserve army of international capitalism (in London, Paris, Bonn, Lisbon and so on), we heard voices raised in capitalism's "big press" to say that it was a barbarous act on the part of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. On the other hand, personal items captured in southern Angola and belonging to internationalists killed in combat have been placed on public display in carefully prepared exhibits in South Africa, and the sensationalists go along with it.

Never in all history has the Western press devoted as much space to anything as it has to the presence of Cuban fighters in the RPA. It has even reached the height of ridiculousness and confusion by trying to relate their presence to the process

of independence in Namibia, which was illegally occupied decades before the invasion of Angola by South Africa's racist army and mercenaries. The magnitude of that invasion forced the sovereign government of the People's Republic of Angola to appeal to its natural allies: Cuba and the Soviet Union. During the last half of the 1970's, and more specifically since 1978, the presence of Cuban internationalists in our country has served as the backdrop to international imperialism's Machiavelian justification of the persistent illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racists, despite repeated explanations by the governments of the RPA and Cuba that the presence of Cuban fighters in Angola is a legitimate act of sovereignty that has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia and the freeing of the Namibian people from apartheid.

And now more than ever, the capitalist press has cynically revealed itself in the light of the real facts as clearly stated in the joint Angolan-Cuban communique on the Cuban presence in Angola, whose obvious rightness it kept quiet about, thus revealing, by its attitude, imperialism's real intentions in southern Africa.

Even the "famous" BBC, which monitors and records Angola National Radio's news programs every day, made little or almost no comment on the matter, while THE GUARDIAN, published in London, was the only newspaper to make a slight reference to the communique by Angola and Cuba concerning the presence of that friendly country's internationalists in Angola. Its report was based on a sketchy REUTER dispatch datelined Lisbon, and all it did was report the fact and add an international commentary that said: "The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is one of the key issues in negotiations between the European contact group and the African front-line states regarding Namibia's independence."

A few weeks ago, however, the WALL STREET JOURNAL of London [as published] devoted an article to the subject. That newspaper questioned the ability of the RPA's sovereign government to induce the Cuban internationalist troops to withdraw from its territory, calling that possibility a "dream" and an "illusion." But the same newspaper turned a deaf ear to the enlightening communique by Angola and Cuba.

But even though such cynical silence on the part of the bourgeois press constitutes an extremely dangerous weapon against the enlightening of world opinion concerning the true nature of imperialist policy in southern Africa, such an attitude gladdens us because in fact, it constitutes recognition--even though tacit--that the presence of Cuban fighters in Angola actually presents no obstacle whatever to the process of Namibian independence. On the contrary, it is the persistent illegal occupation of Namibia, the consequent subjugation of the Namibian people, and the criminal aggressions and ambitions of apartheid which are the chief factors for instability and tensions in southern Africa.

Sweeping apartheid out of Namibia and South Africa and banishing it means stabilizing southern Africa and defending world peace.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

11798

CSO: 4742/221

SOUTH AFRICAN USE OF 'OFFENSIVE DEFENSE' ARGUMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial by ANGOP]

[Text] The thesis used by the South African racists in attempting to justify their permanent aggressiveness and barbarism is well known. It is the frequently proclaimed thesis of "offensive defense." From that point of view--curiously close to a tactic used in soccer--"the best defense is attack."

Supposing that the thesis is reasonable, to what kind of attack are the racists referring? Certainly not one from Angola, because the Angolan Armed Forces have never violated the territory of any other country, and they do not even have a common frontier with the racists.

Perhaps SWAPO's guerrillas? Although the South Africans say that is it, logic forces one to admit that SWAPO is in its own national territory and is recognized by the community of nations as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, whereas the illegality of the racist occupation has already been sufficiently demonstrated.

The answer could also be the same one that has been used as a pretext at least since the 1920's to justify all repressive and dictatorial actions just about everywhere in the world--the Soviets! That argument is so weak that the racists themselves sometimes appear ashamed to believe it.

All the other probable perpetrators of an attack on South Africa having thus been eliminated, we are left with the apparently illogical conclusion that the racists are afraid of being attacked by themselves. A few recent events will perhaps help to throw light on that apparent contradiction.

In recent days, several international media have published dispatches from Capetown saying that an "alarming" stiffening of repressive legislation in South Africa is being passed during the current session of Parliament.

The various bills on security include the new legal provisions that further restrict freedom of the press, which in South Africa's case means the repression of criticism by the English-language press, by the parliamentary opposition, and by organizations

that the National (Afrikaner) Party of the racists is not able and never will be able to control.

Meanwhile, several racist leaders holding high positions in the apparatus of apartheid are beginning to fall into contradictions that reveal the confusion and desperation prevailing in their ranks. At the same time that Gen Magnus Malan, minister of defense, is saying that South African troops can hold out "indefinitely" in South-West Africa, his colleague Gen Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF (South African Defense Forces), has admitted in an interview with the FINANCIAL TIMES that the solution to South Africa's problem is political, not military.

For the well-known defender of the "offensive defense" thesis, however, only greater racist aggressiveness will be able to prevent a South African defeat throughout southern Africa, and at the same time that it says it has no intention of attacking the front-line countries and professes a desire for "cooperation, not confrontation," the attacks on Angola and other countries in the region are increasing.

For his part, Prime Minister Botha does not conceal his concerns. In his opinion, Namibia has become "too heavy a burden" for South Africa. This leads some observers to believe that such statements are designed to prepare South African public opinion and the voters for the inevitability of Namibian independence, while also justifying indirectly the realities of the situation in Namibia as they relate to the economic-financial problem resulting from capitalist exploitation.

Recent South African and Western intrigues aimed at complicating the current negotiation process for Namibia's independence--denounced at the time by comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his speech of 4 February--merely reveal the vacillations and, above all, the serious contradictions of those trying desperately to halt or at least delay the march of history. The cause of apartheid is indefensible. The independence of Namibia is irreversible. Thoroughgoing changes for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of South Africa's people are not postponable.

In Namibia and South Africa, apartheid will be swept away and forever banished from the face of the earth.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

11798

CSO: 4742/221

CUBAN-BUILT COOPERANT-OCCUPIED HOUSING DETERIORATES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Commentary by Ocirema]

[Text] The situation being experienced by hundreds of tenants in the L15's--the residential housing opposite the Americo Boavida Hospital on Hoji ya Henda Avenue--is simply deplorable. And it is even more deplorable because it is beyond comprehension why it is taking so long to resolve an electrical breakdown. Ninety percent of the units located along the above-mentioned avenue have been without electricity for over 10 days because, according to what we have been able to find out, the power cable that was installed cannot handle the load of so many domestic appliances such as radios, air-conditioning units, washing machines, and other appliances.

The situation is all the more distressing because all the refrigerators have stopped, causing food to spoil. And this at a time when, as is known, certain kinds of food--fresh vegetables--are difficult to find in the market.

Furthermore, we call attention to the fact that many of the tenants in those units are cooperants and, almost all of them, intellectual workers (teachers, doctors, engineers, and so on). They are workers who, because of their specific type of activity, are forced to read and work at night in their homes to correct papers, prepare subjects for their classes and so on. All of this may give an idea of how greatly electricity is needed in those residential units, not to mention the fact that certain individuals take advantage of the darkness to commit antisocial acts by looting the apartments in question.

While it is true that the organization responsible for the distribution of electricity has already sent in a crew to repair the damage, it is also not a lie to say that at the rate that crew is working, the situation is going to drag on for an undesirable length of time.

We also want to note that because of the power failure, some tenants have decided to make a few unauthorized connections that could result in serious accidents. For example, we recall that a pioneer was electrocuted in those units some time ago because a socket was exposed.

It also seems to us that the organization responsible for looking after those units ought to pay more attention to them. The units, which were built with Cuban cooperation, are obviously deteriorating due to the lack of care and vigilance. Trash is beginning to gain ground, with the surrounding lawn beginning to be used as a garbage dump for all kinds of trash, and this gives the housing units a look that is not at all agreeable.

We conclude by saying that if steps are not taken, those units, which were opened about 2 years ago, will soon suffer the same fate as certain other buildings which do not dignify the city.

11798

CSO: 4742/221

EXORBITANT PRICE OF FISH, INFLATION AFFECT CONSUMERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Commentary by Joao Serral]

[Text] Saying that there is a shortage of fish in Luanda means, at best, evading the truth and dangerously postponing discussion of a matter which truly needs to be analyzed and resolved very urgently and with great clarity because it involves an indispensable item in daily nutrition.

After all, who does not know that fish are abundantly available every day in all the city's outlying markets, although at speculative prices beyond the means of most of the inhabitants? Who is unaware that on Cape Island, a very profitable business is done every day with the fish which should be available at reasonable prices but for which in fact one must pay an arm and a leg?

Before all else, it is necessary to recognize that speculation has taken root at all levels and to a quite serious extent in the capital's retail markets. Things have gotten to the point that it is practically impossible to buy any basic food product at the official price. Sales practices violate all the price schedules even in the municipal markets, but the inspection teams do not seem to have the courage to interfere and force the retailer to observe the legal profit margins. The only one seriously harmed by this is the consumer, who is helpless in the hands of the speculators and must engage in appalling gymnastics just to survive from day to day.

Several of the country's officials have frequently warned of the need to combat this dangerous phenomenon of speculation, but their directives are not always heeded in the inspection work that ought to be carried out by certain organizations in charge, and the result is plain to see. Prices are continuing to rise steadily, the population's living conditions are growing worse day by day, and the dangerous growth of a lower middle class of speculators is continuing steadily through an accumulation of capital which results from exploitation of the least privileged working classes and which may, in the future, even become a serious and dangerous hindrance to the harmonious development of the socialist society in the People's Republic of Angola.

As long as the state sector does not establish an extensive network of fish markets for supplying the city, the efficient distribution of ocean products will not be

possible, and until such conditions are created, the small-scale fishing fleet (which is already quite difficult to control) will continue with impunity to supply the illegal and speculative fish marketing channels.

The general rise in the cost of living is, at bottom, a vicious circle providing (fragile) justification for the speculation that has been increasing at all levels. If we look at things correctly, we will see that there are no great differences between the prices charged by the fisherman on the Luanda coast and those charged by the speculator supplying the illegal markets on the city's outskirts. A bit of fish on Cabo Island never costs less than several thousands kwanzas, but the reasons for the free play of market prices cannot be looked for only in the shortage of fishing equipment.

The reason must be found chiefly in the great disparity between supply and demand. That disparity is caused in part by the lack of a network of fish markets capable of insuring that the quantity of fish the consumer must buy every day will be available.

One thing is certain: if there were effective inspection to control fish prices and a network of fish markets duly supplied by the Ministry of Fisheries, it might be possible to alleviate this problem, which is so harmful to the population and which has long been a matter of concern to the country's officials.

Fish are an excellent source of indispensable protein in the public's diet, but with the high prices currently being charged in Luanda's speculative markets, few people can enjoy the benefits of that national resource in normal conditions.

If the inspection teams do not operate more effectively, two problems will remain: the people's problems will not be solved, and the directives from above, which are very clear on this subject, will not be complied with.

11798
CSO: 4742/221

AHIDJO CLAMPS DOWN ON CIVIL SERVANT ABSENTEEISM

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by John Njowo: "Ahidjo Speaks Out: Crushing the Ugly Head of Absenteeism"]

[Text]

The Cameroon administrative machinery has been gathering grit over the years to the point where its operation has become problematic. The number of man-hours lost through unjustified, and often unpunished, absence from work has progressively piled up and the cost has become too burdensome for the government to continue blinking.

The deadweight of the bureaucratic process has almost brought the administrative machine to a complete standstill. This feeling has so pervaded every section of the body politic that, civil servants and state agents go off and come back to their jobs at their guise, without fear of any disciplinary penalties against them. Others ripe for retirement have been known to prolong their stay on their jobs until swept away by other forces not originating from the General Statute of the Public Service.

It was with the aim of pumping much needed steam into the General Statute of the Public Service that the head of State on Friday, 12 February 1982, revised this eight-year old text. The revision deals a severe blow to absenteeism, a dogged problem that has drained the administration of much efficiency. Absen-

tee civil servants and state agents can henceforth be slapped with any of these nine sanctions, in ascending order of gravity:

- a written warning;
- a censure inscribed in one's file;
- a job suspension for three months;
- a hold-back in pay increase for one year;
- a step-down in one or many salary echelons;
- a step-down in class;
- a step-down in grade;
- an annulment of pension rights without job suspension; and
- an annulment of pension rights with a job suspension or a drop in position.

SPEED

The 1974 statute regulating conditions of service in the public service contained many of these disciplinary measures. The trouble was that whatever teeth these sanctions had were taken away by the heavy and labyrinthine bureaucratic process they had to go through before being implemented. The result was that the sanctions got side-tracked at one stage in the process. Immediate bosses also found themselves powerless in the face of

indisciplined civil servants, since only a minister could ascertain whether or not a civil servant had transgressed any of the civil service regulations.

The new statute goes round this burdensome process by granting immediate bosses, for the first time, powers to record and immediately report to the Ministries of the Public Service and Finance, all cases of illegal absence from work. Though limited to bosses serving in the external (provincial) services and not the central administration, this measure has been acclaimed by many as a giant and bold step in the effort to stem the threateningly rising tide of absenteeism.

In a letter to all ministers, delegates-general and governors last Friday, President Ahidjo hits hard on this subject. He instructed that any civil servant illegally absent from work must immediately be brought before the Disciplinary Council, his salary and family allowances suspended and, if he qualifies for dismissal, must be fired without any delay. The head of State called on all of them to clamp down these regulations on defaulters with all firmness and without any laxity.

IRREGULAR

Though the bureaucracy may be too bulky and tight, things trickle to the top when they get too bad. Thus, the head of state has noted many irregularities among civil servants wanting to be temporarily released from the public service to pursue some goals. Or the manoeuvres of those nearing retirement. Or those asking permission to be off work owing to ill-health and other exigencies.

President Ahidjo thus condemned those civil servants who will get into every ruse to prolong their stay in the public service past their retirement period. Such civil servants not only hold back their old-age pension documents from the Ministry of Finance, but also present spurious documents hurriedly scrambled together to side-step the vigilance of the administration.

Those who request to be temporarily released from their jobs for some personal pursuits, desert the administration the next day without waiting for authorisation from the competent authority. Others still, the head of state indignantly observed, file in their application for a temporary release from a foreign country, while others who so irregularly left the public service come back and pick up service again without the administration's approbation.

Civil servants who stretch out with impunity, a few days permission into weeks and even months are innumerable. This, in particular, is a situation that has made the administration look like a crippled elephant, whose radio and newspaper warnings to those concerned to report back to their jobs, "faut de quoi ils

seront placés en position d'absence irrégulière", draws out only a shrug from them.

President Ahidjo laid the blame for the indiscipline among civil servants on the doorstep of what he described as a "regrettable laxity in the follow-up of personnel" and on the "poor use of the available human resources".

STRICT APPLICATION

The administration's low efficiency and heavy financial loss incurred as a result of personnel indiscipline will continue, dragging the government downhill unless the administration resolves to sternly manage its personnel at every level. On the eve of the launching of the Fifth Five Year Social and Economic Development Plan, the head of state has called on the public service to become more productive, to help pull up, not drag down, the country's development.

Consequently, the head of state called on all to "scrupulously respect the regulations in force" concerning the operation of the civil service such as, retirement age, temporary release from service and illegal absence from work.

For all civil servants in categories A and B, therefore, the retirement age is 55, while for those in categories C and D, the retirement age is 50. However, where certain conditions are fulfilled, a civil servant may bust these retirement age limits:

- where a civil servant is still physically fit and intellectually alert enough to continue service in a job that has not yet been taken away;

- where a civil servant's knowledge or professional competence is such that his departure is likely to cause a brake in the service or disturb the smooth running of the service.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PATASSE MAY BE ALLOWED TO GO TO THIRD COUNTRY

AB131357 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 13 Mar (AFP)--Ange Patasse, the CAR opponent who took refuge a week ago at the French Embassy in Bangui, may soon leave the CAR for a third country, it was learned from official sources on Saturday in the CAR capital.

Seven countries--not mentioned--in Africa have already been consulted by France to welcome the suspected instigator of the coup attempt which was carried out in the night of 3 to 4 March [words indistinct] immediately opposed to a "categorical refusal."

The third country suggestion made by the French authorities to the CAR Government has not yet been formally and unanimously accepted by the latter. Negotiations are still going on between the sides involved. In exchange for its "good will," it was learned from informed sources, Gen Andre Kolingba's regime would obtain increased political and economic support from France.

A moderate at the head of the ruling Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN), General Kolingba has been trying to dissipate resistance within the regime to any compromise with France.

On Friday at a weekly cabinet meeting, General Kolingba stressed the "realism" of his position and strongly called on the government members to follow suit. Informed sources pointed out in Bangui that the group of "hard line" officers of the military committee was at first believed to have accepted the bulk of the decision of the military council.

It seems that the "Patasse issue," which has clouded French-CAR relations during the past few days, is now heading toward an "amicable" solution. It seems that the CAR has admitted that France could not turn over a political opponent who has asked for asylum.

Observers believe that the compromise of a third country would enable [words indistinct] and however, there is still a clear feeling of "frustration" among CAR leaders.

General Kolingba stated on Thursday that France would do the CAR "a great favor" by turning over Mr Patasse. Three days earlier, Information Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Grelombe refused to "suppose" that France would not handover to CAR the leader of the dissolved Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), saying that it was "important" for the country that Mr Patasse should face CAR law.

Whatever the case, nothing appears to be disturbing French-CAR traditional cooperation which has continued to be manifested in facts: On Saturday in Bangui, the two countries were to sign four loan agreements, totalling 15.6 billion CFA francs, for rural development and public works. [as received]

CSO: 4719/670

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

'LE MONDE' CITES FRANCO, CAR TENSION, 'BITTERNESS'

PM121617 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Mar 82 p 4

[Dispatch by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Bangui Authorities Want to Avoid Aggravation of Tension with Paris"]

[Text] Bangui--The days come and go but are not the same on the banks of the Ubangui. After the diplomatic to-ing and fro-ing of the previous day, Wednesday 10 March was the day of appeasement, notably in Franco-Central African relations. So much so that some people almost denied the existence of a "crisis" between Paris and Bangui.

The ultimatum broadcast three times by Bangui Radio Tuesday--demanding that [former minister and liberation front leader] Ange Patasse be handed over to Central African justice within 48 hours--was nothing more than a misunderstanding the following day. Indeed, as the QUAI D'ORSAY stated Wednesday, all that was being demanded was a French answer to the extradition request made Sunday evening by the Central African Government. In other words after the short visit made by [Elysee adviser] Guy Penne--which took place Tuesday in a "courteous" atmosphere--both sides agreed to "play down" the situation. A solution would then be devised taking account of France's concern, expressed by [Elysee secretary general] Beregovoy, to "respect the right to asylum."

Some people think that reason has finally prevailed. A few policemen remained on sentry duty outside the French Embassy, carrying out rather friendly checks on the visitors while the French ambassador was being received by head of state General Kolingba. People had even forgotten that 1 week earlier oppositionists had tried to seize power by force and that two general officers, who have since been struck off the list of army officers, were on the run, and that the main leaders of Mr Patasse's movement for the liberation of the Central African people--a movement which has been dissolved--were under lock and key. Other people, however, thought things were a little too good to be true.

In a news flash at noon Wednesday Bangui Radio took a compromising tone by stating that the military committee for national recovery, while "demanding Mr Patasse's extradition," hoped that "the problem could be solved in the interests of France and the CAR and in the interest of our sovereignty without necessarily producing a major crisis."

In short that was a far cry from the curt statement the previous day that the local authorities had "demanded that Mr Patasse be handed over to Central African justice within 48 hours," at the very time when Mr Mitterrand's adviser was in General Kolingba's office.

Many Unknown Factors

However, a whole series of questions remains unanswered. First, since Paris has granted the Central African refugee the right of asylum, it is important not to underestimate, whatever their immediate reaction, the degree of bitterness felt by the Central African military leaders who have thus been "thwarted" of a complete victory over the regime's "bete noire." For months, by a campaign of secret pamphlets, Mr Patasse defied the authorities and tried to dig an ethnic gulf between the north and south of the country. After his return his friends called on the Bangui population to rebel. The Central African Government was bound to feel that its authority had been undermined by the right of asylum granted to an adversary who, had his undertaking succeeded, would perhaps have been ruthless--at least that is what official circles here think.

Moreover it must not be forgotten that the Central African leaders think--there are apparently documents to prove it--that Mr Patasse was in agreement with Idi Lala, leader of the clandestine Central African national liberation movement which claimed responsibility for the 14 July attack on a Bangui cinema and which is generally accepted to have ties with Tripoli. In other words Mr Patasse is allegedly linked to the Central African in Libya's "Islamic legion" who have secretly reentered their country of origin.

Although the Central African authorities talk of "presumed complicity concerning some prominent French people," they are taking care not to cast doubt on the Elysee's attitude. What strikes them as incomprehensible is that during a 5-month stay in France Mr Patasse was able to have some semiofficial contacts in Paris. "We do not care a damn about the socialists. Central Africa is not Mitterrand's France," a top official said rather bluntly on the subject of the echos, which are unintelligible here, of the polemic on Mr Patasse between Le Quotidien De Paris and [PS first secretary] Jospin.

That question raises the more serious problem of relations between France and French-speaking Africa. The government in office here does not always understand how the PS can talk a different language from the French Government. Wherever there may be duality it is seen as duplicity on this continent. There is therefore talks of "complicity" with oppositionists and even of a "double game." The African Governments can only accept a single French voice and bilateral relations at the top.

Whatever happens now Mr Patasse's fate promises to poison relations between Paris and Bangui, at least in the next few weeks.

At present Bangui the coquette is slumbering. There seems little likelihood of an anti-French demonstration there and the desire for compromise with the former mother country--the main donating power--will prevail within the ruling military committee. In short, time will do its work and with the aid of Franco-Central African friendship, the scar will automatically vanish. Let's say that Wednesday proved the optimists' right and let us simply hope that subsequent events will not prove them wrong in this country which has a precarious balance and which had already suffered enough trials not to have to suffer any more painful ones.

CSO: 4719/670

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY FRANCE TO INCREASE AID

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 19 Feb 82 p 19

[Text] Paris, February 18--The French Government, placed in a difficult position by Chad's rejection of OAU proposals for a ceasefire and elections there, said Wednesday it had "taken note with interest" of the proposals but still planned to offer reconstruction aid to its former colony.

Following a report to Cabinet members by the Ministers of External Relations and Cooperation, a spokesman said the Government "reaffirmed its attachment to the principles of unity, territorial integrity and the independence of Chad," which has been torn by civil war since February 1979.

The spokesman said France wanted to contribute "through active technical cooperation with Chadian authorities, to the reconstruction of the country."

Government sources said France would send aid of 80 million francs (13.3 million dollars) this year, up from 55 million francs last year.

The Government declaration was the first official French reaction to the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity's committee on Chad, which met earlier this month in Nairobi.

The OAU called for a ceasefire between Chadian Government troops and the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) by the end of this month. It also called for a constitution to be drawn up and for general and presidential elections before the end of June, when the OAU peace-keeping force is scheduled to withdraw.

Cool Analysis...

Chadian President Goukouni Weddeye rejected the OAU proposals, placing France in an awkward position since it had based its continued aid to the Central African country on the OAU's recognition of the Chad Government.

President Goukouni called on the OAU to "pull itself together and analyse the Chadian question coolly in order to help to end the war."

"The failure of the OAU in Chad will be the failure of all Africa," he added.

French Government sources note that, while the OAU disagrees with Mr Goukouni on the means to establish peace in Chad, it has not withdrawn its support of his Government. The sources said that France planned no peace initiative of its own in Chad. Despite French economic and military aid to the Government, the rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habre have taken control of about two-thirds of the country--a fact which observers said had caused some embarrassment in Paris. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/874

BRIEFS

GOUKOUNI OPPOSING GUNT SHAKEUP--Njamena, February 17--Embattled President Goukouni Weddeye has indicated his willingness to step down if it would help to restore peace in Chad. But he told a press conference here yesterday he opposed a reshuffle in his Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), composed of leaders of most of Chad's numerous factions, "although all the Ministers are suggesting it." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 19 Feb 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/874

BRIEFS

TROOPS CAPTURED--Khartoum, 14 Mar (AFP)--Eritrean guerrillas have captured 67 Ethiopian soldiers in continuing fighting in the Sahel and Af-abet areas of the disputed region, according to a communique issued here today by the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front. The front communique said that Eritrean guerrillas launched a counter-attack against Ethiopian Government forces last Wednesday, on the "right flank of the north-east Sahel front," killing 370 Ethiopians and capturing a large quantity of equipment. Other Ethiopian casualties were announced in "light fighting" on the same day on the Af-abet front. Fighting was continuing "in favour of the EPLF (although the enemy is armed to the teeth with Mi-24 helicopter gunships, tanks, missiles and a variety of sophisticated weapons," the front said. [Text] [NC141548 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 14 Mar 82]

POISON GAS USAGE--Damascus, 15 Mar (KUNA)--The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) charged Ethiopia Monday with using poison gas against the Eritrean national resistance. A statement circulated here Monday by the EPLF said Ethiopian forces fired mortar shells containing poison gas in their attack on the area of "Trakrak" near the Eritrean-Sudanese borders. The EPLF has recently appealed to the U.N., the Islamic Conference Organisation, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement to intervene to stop the use of the internationally prohibited gas and to support Eritrean citizens, the statement added. Meanwhile, a communique by the EPLF said the bloody conflict that broke out early last month between the Ethiopian army and the Eritrean guerrilla fighters along the Eritrean coastal areas is still continuing. The EPLF forces have claimed the destruction of seven jetfighters in an attack on Asmara airport in addition to three helicopters. [Text] [LD151708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1536 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/914

BONGO ADDRESSES NATION ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AB121208 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Address to the nation by Gabonese President Omar Bongo on 11 March, the eve of the 14th anniversary of the Gabonese Democratic Party--recorded]

[Text] Gabonese citizens, comrades and friends: On this 14th anniversary of the creation of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG], I cannot fail to observe the tradition which demands that I should address you a message to celebrate an achievement which is very essential because it is fundamental for the perennality of our nation and decisive for its material and human progress. This essential achievement is our national unity and it is our great national party--our single, institutionalized and constitutionalized party--which has strengthened this unity of which it is the guarantor. Since 1968, the PDG has been playing the role of principal instrument and factor of the renovation of our silent, peaceful, deep-rooted, positive and genuine revolution.

Which man of good faith can deny that during the past 14 years we have laid the necessary foundations for the elevation and consolidation of our society and nation by changing the human elements who, before then, were separated from one another? We could not have achieved the union and cohesion of these elements without changing radically some habits which were against our interests. The fact that both were finally achieved without brutal constraint and serious trouble within the society clearly proves our party's good sense as well as its correct appreciation of what is useful and necessary for the survival and prosperity of our national community. It is this victory that we are celebrating today. This victory enabled our country to tackle in all serenity and serious-mindedness our task of development of all the sectors of our national life in a persevering and dynamic manner. The accomplishment of this task has enabled us to transform our country's image. It has achieved for us prestige, consideration and the confidence of foreign countries and given us the hope for more progress and a brighter future. The event is therefore an important one and should be celebrated with joy and the awareness of accomplishing a patriotic duty.

Comrades and friends: On this occasion which is of particular significance for Gabon, I wish to talk to you in order to inform you about certain things; I also wish that you should engage in a deep reflection about the development

of the task we have undertaken and are accomplishing together. [Passage indistinct] We must distinguish three stages in our country's development over the past few years. As early as 1977, we noted the overheating of our economy resulting from the considerable increase of our budgetary resources following the oil boom. Knowing that we were late, we wanted to rapidly furnish our house and supply our national family with all the good things of life. This haste--coupled with the absence of good planning, galloping and generalized imported inflation and the voracity of the birds of prey of savage capitalism--nearly plunged us into the gulf of bankruptcy. Thus, the oil boom which suddenly illuminated our lives also seriously darkened and compromised our immediate future.

Very happily for us, we understood the situation and quickly reacted by preparing a courageous national recovery plan which won the admiration of all and greatly helped reestablish the financial and economic situation of our dear country. In the financial field, we reduced by half our foreign debts, while in the economic field we began the application of an interim plan based on our economic and social priorities after 2 years of groping in the dark due to the reduction of public investments.

This resumption of economic growth, which marked the second stage of our country's development that I am now trying to explain to you, was aimed at setting up a political and institutional platform. Economic and social action cannot be conducted in the absence of the political field and political institutions. In fact, a country's government is a single entity. No sector should be considered in isolation nor should there be an airtight partition separating the country's various activities.

It was with this vision that during the past few years our country organized free elections at all levels of our country's political life: presidential and legislative elections as well as elections of new provincial and departmental assemblies and municipal councils. Moreover, we reorganized our great party in order to strengthen and regenerate it. A period had thus come to an end and another had begun. We carried out these reforms with respect for the popular will expressed during the PDG's second extraordinary congress and with the firm conviction that our people had become politically mature. [Passage indistinct]

I do not want to take this opportunity to seek greater popularity nor to create fear for me. I want to be understood. I want to take the opportunity to call for national unity, which is the main objective of this speech which is being delivered on the anniversary of the creation of the PDG. The party has (?a lot of work to do) and its essential role is to ensure (?national cohesion) and unity. National unity is not a mere political concept to be considered as a symbol. It is an active and living reality and, just like any living thing, it can become weaker, fall asleep and even die. It is the urgent duty for party officials and all male and female militants to revive national unity through their work, their zeal and dedication and to always breathe into it more [words indistinct] and vigor. In this regard, I will in conclusion urge you all not to relent in your

great vigilance in this new stage. You must make further efforts so that our party too will be given a new impetus.

The years 1979 and 1980 were years of great successes for our party because it fully played its role of leading our country to its goals. We must not allow these great successes to be followed by a period of failures. We must fight in the political bureau, in the Central Committee, in the unions and committees against complacency of which I am seeing some signs. We must know that we still have a lot to achieve. Let us return to our living sources of militant action. Count on me as I am counting on you for new struggles and for new victories.

Long live the PDG! Long live the Republic of Gabon!

CSO: 4719/670

ANARCHY REPORTEDLY REIGNS AMONG TROOPS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Feb 82 p 18

[Text]

LAGOS, February 23 - Rampaging Ghanaian troops killed more than 75 people in a clash with members of a religious sect in Kumasi, Ghana's second-biggest city, earlier this month and burned the body of its leader at a crossroads, Ghanaian refugees reaching here told AFP yesterday.

The refugees said anarchy now reigned in Ghana, with troops ignoring all orders and pillaging and extorting money in rural villages.

An eyewitness said the religious sect killings began on Sunday February 7 in Kumasi, nearly 200 kms (120 miles) north-west of the Ghanaian capital, Accra.

The eyewitness said soldiers went to the Church of "The Lord is my Shepherd" sect, which has nearly 10,000 members in Kumasi, to search for a priest. One of the soldiers was jostled and a clash followed during which a woman police sergeant who belonged to the Church was killed.

Other sect members retaliated by killing a soldier, the eyewitness said. When news of this reached the local barracks, soldiers went on a rampage, hunting for sect members and burning their Church to the ground. They killed the head of the Church, Prophet Odifur Asare, displayed his body at a crossroads in Kumasi and later burned it, the eyewitness said, adding that 78 people in all had been killed in the two-day rampage, which only ended with the imposition of a curfew on the area.

(Reports from Accra yesterday said that Military Government head Jerry Rawlings went to Kumasi at the weekend and told an enthusiastic rally that the curfew was being shortened by two hours).

In another incident involving rampaging troops, refugees reported that 40 people had been killed in Takoradi in the south of the country. (A.F.P.)

FORMER OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON LIMANN RAPPED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 12-25 Feb 82 pp 36-37

[Text]

Dr. Ekow Daniels, a Minister in Limann's government until he was dismissed was Professor of Law in the University of Ghana with Constitutional Law as one of his very special interests and Dean of the Law Faculty before he joined Limann's government. His comments on constitutional matters must, therefore, be taken with some seriousness. It is assumed that such comments are well-informed and characterized by a certain amount of sobriety and objectivity.

It was recently reported that Dr. Ekow Daniels had claimed before a PNDC Investigating Committee that Dr. Limann was a dictator. Justification? That Limann did not consult - one is not quite clear whom.

There are some who are anxious to pounce on a charge of dictatorship to justify the overthrow of Limann. For their benefit, we find it necessary to return to the suspended Constitution to make the point that the cabinet system of government in which executive power is vested in the cabinet as a whole with the Prime Minister leading it, was consciously rejected in favour of the presidential system in which executive power is vested in the the President. Accordingly, the suspended Constitution did not oblige the President to consult anyone except the Council of State in certain limited matters. The Ministers of State, it should be noted, did not individually have any powers; collectively, as members of the cabinet, they were to "assist the President in the determination of the general policy of the Government." It should be clear, therefore, that failure to consult any particular Minister or Ministers cannot, under that Constitution, form the basis of a charge of dictatorship.

In 1966, after the overthrow of Nkrumah his erstwhile supporters indulged in an orgy of denunciation of a man they had agreed would never die. In 1979, the CPP was resurrected in the form of the PNP, and we were told *ad nauseam* that the country was making gigantic progress under Nkrumah when hell was let loose by the 1966 coup. Now, we are being told again that they repeated all the crimes they had taken fifteen long years to perfect in the two years they ruled again. For how long can these people abuse our patience?

Dr. Ekow Daniels is at liberty to have his own back on Dr. Limann and to join in the chorus of denunciation. In the process, however, he must have some regard for his professional and professorial reputation.

REVOLUTION'S ULTIMATE DESTINATION, LEADERSHIP QUESTIONED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 12-25 Feb 82 pp 25-27

[Editorial: "Revolution"]

[Text] We did not ask the point of June 4 because it looked so clear: soldiers who had been in government for the previous seven years had brought the soldier's profession into disrepute by corrupt practices, and their own kind had decided that those who had disgraced the profession must be punished along with their civilian collaborators. We were poised for civilian rule, but that could wait for the cleaning-up which was not going to take more than three months, anyway.

The signs are not very easy to read, this second time. Whatever has been said so far amounts to no more than that Limann's was an inept Administration. We are now inclined to believe that Limann's own ineptitude was that kind which shielded his eyes from lapses even inside his own party. Allegations made before 31 December, namely, that monies collected from both local and foreign sources ostensibly for the Party had found their way into the personal accounts of party functionaries, have since been collaborated by the former national chairman of the Party and also by a former regional chairman. There are people who believe that we should still have been given the opportunity to change the government constitutionally, especially, in the light of this very damaging information. Against this, it is possible to argue, and some do, that the information would have made no difference to the outcome of the next elections; the more sordid details and information of other forms of corruption would not even have become public. All this type of speculation is undoubtedly interesting, but need not engage us so seriously now. What concerns us now is what to expect next.

Given the primacy of food, so well articulated in official pronouncements, we imagined that a crash programme to increase the supply of food in the markets would be quickly launched and many people were roused by references to a "Unesco model" in the PDNC Chairman's initial policy broadcast. But now it turns out that the "Unesco model" is not even a recognised brand-name, only an idea of school-farms which one of the country's institutions was hoping to sell to Unesco.

University students have had to break their programme of studies to help with evacuating cocoa from the farms and re-bagging fertilizers at the ports, all of which are undoubtedly urgent tasks, but ones which do not require the special attention of students. Originally we understood that students were to help with food production. If not that, could they not be deployed to ventures to which they could bring their special talents and training to bear?

High prices and inflation undoubtedly constitute a major problem. That being so, we must deal with it with appropriate tools. Initially we seemed to rely too much on pleading with sellers to reduce prices; alternatively, we burnt down tables and market stalls. We have only since the sixth week of the Revolution embarked on a course which may result in the contraction of money in circulation. Earlier measures having made essential commodities less visible, we might also consider defining essential commodities a lot more narrowly; and then flooding the market with so much of every item on the short list that it would not be worth any seller's while to hoard or inflate the price.

More generally, the decline in the economy is of such importance that a team or some committee should have been formed by now to prepare a programme of revitalization and reconstruction outlining the principles of the envisaged "socio-economic restructuring" of the country.

That there has been a change of government, there can be no doubt. But of the Revolution going on, many do not know the tenets; and some of the pronouncements made so far by those who appear to know are not calculated to endear others to the Revolution. According to some of these pronouncements, power is to be transferred to the masses organised in committees of national defence at their work-places. Senior staff are not expected to be represented in these committees, however, since they already have their staff clubs and masonic lodges. This was the first item of the morning news on GBC Radio, Wednesday 20th January. If we are dissatisfied with the past because consultation was limited to only a few people, we should aspire to the widest possi-

ble consultation, not to exclude some who are also citizens, who would be taking decisions anyway, whether we like it or not.

Indeed there can be no Revolution without a cadre of revolutionaries, individuals who by personal discipline have succeeded in purging themselves of the iniquities of society and are demonstrably committed to helping their weaker brethren along the chosen path.

Who constitute the revolutionary personnel for the current Revolution?

Students? The PDNC would do well to assess a little more objectively commitment to revolutionary and democratic principles and practices before leaning exclusively or too heavily on students. True, leftist rhetoric has been the fashion for some of their leaders. Students have struggled for participation in the decision-making bodies of their campuses and secured representation on a number of university boards and committees. However, in their own Junior Common Rooms, the Students' Representative Council and the National Union of Ghana Students, the complaint is commonplace that there is not much of mass participation. A militant leadership frequently takes decisions which are passed off as decisions of the student body; and the majority is often too timid or indifferent to voice dissent. Love of the "common man" is not transparent. Molestation of workers on campus which is not even punished because the authorities fear student-power hardly ever worries student governments. Allegations of corruption made by students against successive leaders are merely parried, not disposed of. And life-styles and values are not much different from those of the "decadent" professionals whom student leaders so vehemently denounce.

And what of our familiar politicians? Being in power or close to it seems to be the only commitment. From pronouncements it would seem that the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guard (KNRG) which has declared support for the Revolution favours state ownership of property and regimentation of citizens' life. So why were they anxious to be seen on platforms with Limann whose "Ghana" had no room for any of those things. Denial by the KNRG that it was ever part of the PNP is characteristically misleading and does

not impress anyone. The regional chairman of the party in Ashanti whom we regarded the "Deputy Father" of the party has now seen it fit to deny his foundation-member status. Meanwhile he also is full of praise for the PNDC! The PNP is as different from the PNDC as day is from night, so how could the General Secretary of the United Ghana Farmers Council support both? Among supporters of the Revolution are to be counted also Unigovists who simply refuse to be embarrassed by the contradictions they represent. Commitment to the idea of a party-less system comes as easily as becoming founding members of political parties. The inclusion of known politicians in the PNDC cabinet was to be expected, perhaps. In terms of background, training and experience, however, some of those individuals are not any different from many who have served in previous governments. If a revolution consists in doing things radically differently, where is the assurance that the performance of these individuals will be significantly different? No doubt, the idea of a cabinet, so formed, is appealing for its approximation to a national government. But if, as we understand, these appointees are only to supervise the implementation of PNDC policy in what sense is there a national government?

And now the "masses"! It is tempting to claim mass support as uniquely one's own. As a matter of fact, there has been no regime in this country which was not hailed by the "masses". It costs nothing to take a day off from work, productive or otherwise, to demonstrate support for a new regime. The "masses" derive satisfaction from seeing previously powerful men humiliated for imaginary or proven offences against the state, but they themselves are not averse to misapplying state resources when the opportunity comes, and we have the example of the Verandah Boys to show. We would have thought that the rank and file of the military and the police would identify with the "masses" in particular. You begin to wonder when you have heard agonising stories of maltreatment of many a poor worker who for lack of transport or some other reason is forced to break curfew. Is the attitude of the rank and file of the military and the police properly tuned in to a People's Revolution?

In sum, we are saying that for a Revolution that was coming all a'long, a comprehensive programme of action is taking too long to unfold. We are particularly anxious to point out the known characteristics of the categories of personnel attracted to the Revolution lest by not taking them into account whatever is going should degenerate into something else altogether. We cannot wait to suggest that given the heterogeneity of revolutionary personnel we should have some frame of reference to be able to tell who belongs where, who does what, who is entitled to what. We should have a statement of aims and purposes to which all of us will swear commitment, after a full public debate. Even for a limited operation such as JUNE 4 was, unanimity of purpose eluded the AFRC before long; the more urgent, therefore, that on the threshold of an even bigger operation we should immediately have a source of reference. Some would call it a manifesto, even a constitution. We are not fastidious as to what it is called, as long as we know in clear enough terms everybody's place in the Revolution and even more important the ultimate destination.

BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP SUSPENDS UNION LEADERSHIP--Accra, 21 Feb--The entire leadership of Ghana's Trade Union Congress has been suspended in apparent response to pressure from members, nearly two months after the ousting of President Hilla Limann's Government. A report here said the move followed an ultimatum from members that the TUC's leaders, including its executive board, resign or face confrontation with the workers. A proclamation issued by all 17 member-unions of the TUC declared the entire Congress leadership and the TUC's constitution suspended. A five-member committee had been set up to manage the TUC's affairs on an interim basis, said the proclamation, served upon the country's ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC). Meanwhile, a "citizens' vetting committee," set up by the new regime under its "Law One" and empowered to examine the life-style and financial affairs of citizens, has been getting down to work. Last week it ordered two people detained pending investigation and a third was given 48 hours to settle his outstanding income tax debts. [Text]
[Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Feb 82 p 17]

PECULIAR 'GHANAIAN SPIRIT' RAPPED--While we wait, hoping, for return to constitutional order, the PNDC has appointed a civilian cabinet which includes familiar names. The presence in the cabinet of men of stature and experience should assure us that mature judgement would be brought to bear on the processes of government. But patriotic as it no doubt is, the eagerness to serve brings into focus once more a feature of the Ghanaian character which should worry all of us. Some members of the PNDC cabinet were lately leading members of political parties of which they were foundation members. Some had been in Parliament others had been Ministers of state, others still were, in 1979, candidates for the highest offices available under the suspended Constitution. Therefore, they should be taken to subscribe to the more conventional ideas of government--parliamentary democracy, separation of powers, freedom of association, periodic elections, change of government through the ballot box, Rule of Law, "regular" as against "special" courts--all of which would seem to have been eroded by the exercise of December 31. It may be foolhardy to fight the military, but cooperating in the continuing erosion of what one believes in is something else. The stock Ghanaian response to questions respecting sudden twists and turns as represented above is that offices

would go to worse men, otherwise. We can recognise such talk for its peculiarly Ghanaian character if we can imagine any form of cooperation between Lech Walesa and General Jaruzelski while the latter's programme is the emasculation of Solidarity, the Independent Trade Union Movement which the latter helped to found in Poland. In the unlikely event of a successful invasion of the country we should not at all be surprised to see compatriots including possibly even children of the Revolution volunteering service to the invaders, "in the national interest," of course! [Text] [Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 12-25 Feb 82 p 37]

REORGANIZING MILITARY--The National Union of Ghana Students [NUGS] has suggested that the people's armed forces should be organized into working groups under democratic and disciplined leadership to work alongside the civilian population on different projects. This will create an opportunity for the two sides to learn from each other and develop relations of fraternity and solidarity, and it will go a long way to develop the much-needed unity between the forces and civilians in the struggle against imperialism. In a statement on the molestation and intimidation of civilians by some soldiers the NUGS called for an immediate end of such acts. This is because they tend to divide and weaken the strength of the revolutionary forces and thereby subvert the revolutionary process initiated on 31 December. What the revolution needs is the unity of civilians and soldiers in the struggle against imperialism and its local allies. The statement declared: "We need to see ourselves as one, providing a common base for the advancement of the revolution. The soldiers must be helped to know that their interests and those of civilians are the same. They must believe that there is need for reorganization of the structure of the armed forces into a democratic institution as a real people's army. This reorganization must go side by side with an intensive and systematic program of political education." The NUGS appealed to civilians to keep their ranks closed in spite of the unfortunate acts of harrassment intimidation. They should not turn away from the revolution in reaction to these acts for that will weaken and endanger the revolution. The NUGS asked civilians to show their maturity and commitment by restraining themselves in the face of all provocations. [Text] [AB141512 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Mar 82]

WAGE HIKE APPLICATION WITHDRAWAL--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has decided that all applications by trade unions for wage increases should be withdrawn. They can, however, be resubmitted with references to the changing economic situation. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said the decision was taken in view of measures already adopted to reduce rents, transport fares and prices of goods in the interest of the working people. The statement said trade unions which may resubmit applications should involve people's defense committees in discussions relating to such applications. Attention must also be paid to the prevailing economic situation in such discussions. [Text] [AB150811 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/921

VIEIRA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE INITIATIVE

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICA in Spanish Jan 82 pp 14-16

[Interview with Joao Bernardo [Nino] Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau and secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], in his office, immediately after the close of the First Extraordinary PAIGC Congress [date not given], by Roberto Correa Wilson, special correspondent]

[Excerpts] We met Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira again after 8 years.

The energetic military leader, a veteran of 242 engagements, the most outstanding of the guerrilla leaders who arose during the 11 years of anticolonial struggle, educated and trained under the wing of the unforgettable son of Africa, Amilcar Cabral, has given way to the calm, reflective head of state.

Speaking with deliberation, as if his words reflected a deep, ongoing meditation, he answered each of our questions, which at times led to a dialogue.

Priority Given to Agriculture

[Question] We've seen the four forms of property described in the documents drafted at the congress, which indicate that agriculture is the cornerstone of the country's economic development. Considering its undeveloped state and that of the livestock industry, is there a plan that will enable you to exploit the land and waters more rationally, including through new, more modern methods of cultivation?

[Answer] Agriculture was given priority at the third party congress; but unfortunately the resolutions were not put into practice. The resources for agricultural programs were diverted to industrial projects. For example, the agro-industrial complex at Cumere for the processing of peanuts, the automobile plant--both now at a standstill--and the highway from Bissau to the airport, which at present provide no economic benefits. Those investments made in industry and the highway should have gone into agriculture. If that had been done, there could have been some progress by now because a considerable amount was invested in those projects. Also, as you know, we give a certain level of priority to private

activity because it is something that still is not easy, and, in order to increase production, we also give priority to this type of initiative, so that they can increase production and have an opportunity to create some financing and improve the population's food intake. We're doing that as an incentive to work harder. In this policy that we're carrying out, we're trying to move the people from the cities to the country.

A person who produces more earns more. We have to provide an incentive to get people into the country. There is also private initiative, which we're encouraging.

[Question] Mr President, does this policy also extend to commercial activity?

[Answer] Yes. With the lack of organization that still exists in the governmental sector, the government can't deal with everything right now. There are many things we have to leave in private hands because we tried an experiment that produced poor results. When the government imported everything and then distributed it, it was not very well received, and the private merchants are practically disappearing little by little because they have no chance to support themselves, and pay employees and taxes; and it's necessary for that to happen right now. Possibly, with the expansion of agricultural production the government will be able to manage everything, export and import everything, but right now that's not possible. The policy is that the government should import large items; private parties can handle small things.

[Question] What are the prospects for obtaining external financing that will make it possible to carry out extensive development and solve the country's food-supply problem?

[Answer] That is another of our intentions. We have several plans for obtaining financing abroad, and we have obtained some, including some aid. The People's Republic of Korea is helping with the development of production of rice, corn, and other crops. Other countries are carrying out research concerning agricultural production. In the Bafata region, they are experimenting at a rice plantation that yields two crops a year. And that program that you saw in Canchungo; that is, teaching the farmers modern methods of working the land. It's a new experiment, and it's also being done in Bafata. We also want to try it in the southern areas where there's more farming; but right now we're having problems with financing.

We're making contact with the governments of various countries and with banks to see if we can obtain some financing. I should visit the Arab countries with a plan for agricultural development. If we can increase farm production, it will be the best means of achieving some stability in the economic sphere; for with the lack of rain these last 2 years, production has fallen considerably, and we're importing more than we export. Therefore, it's very important for us, on the basis of our reality and the reality of the world today, to put agriculture first in our development plans. That's why I said at the beginning of the interview that if we'd devoted the resources invested in industrial projects to agriculture, we would now have greater development, and our food-supply problem would be nearing a solution.

You know that Guinea-Bissau's coastal waters are rich in fishery resources; and according to studies we can take some 200,000 tons of fish a year without reducing their capacity to reproduce themselves. But this country still has no infrastructure for an undertaking of that scope, which would help to satisfy domestic needs and provide a surplus for export. At any rate, our development plans take this wealth into account.

Training of Cadre

[Question] A great deal of emphasis has been placed on improving the ideological and political skills of the party's cadre and membership, on the creation of schools, and the training of cadre. Could you give us specific examples of what you're planning to do?

[Answer] That is one of the fundamental issues we're facing right now. Because previously some cadre were sent--and we're still sending them--to be trained abroad, in such countries as Cuba, the Soviet Union, and the GDR; but we're thinking about training instructors, teachers from Guinea-Bissau. The reason is that some comrades come from friendly countries--instructors, etc.--but later they leave. We want to train teachers in order to have continuity in the schools in the capital, in the outlying areas; for we still don't have it, nor have the teachers reached the interior of the country. We want education to reach the countryside, the most isolated regions of the country; and it should be with our own cadre.

We also think we have to raise the cultural, political, and ideological level of the party's members and leaders. This was set forth in one of the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary congress. All leaders should go to school, not only for political/ideological training, but also for cultural training. It is one of the best means, one of the best ways, to raise the party and its leaders to the level of their responsibility so that they can deal with all party tasks anywhere. That is one of the things the PAIGC leadership is resolutely determined to do; that is, to properly train the cadre.

[Question] When you insist that the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, are natural allies, what do you mean?

[Answer] We say that because they were allies yesterday, and they're allies today, for we're still fighting, and we have the help of the socialist countries. We believe that because we have the same objective, the same struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We can't count on any other world power than the socialist camp, our allies who always have given us aid and who are continuing to give it to us.

We now also have normal relations with other governments in the world, but we always draw a distinction between those governments and the socialist countries. We insist that the socialist camp is our natural ally, allied at all times, under all circumstances. For this reason we're determined to further increase our co-operation with them, because whether they want to or not, the only way to bring a people to happiness is the socialist way. That's the reason for our reaffirmation that the socialist countries are our natural allies.

9085

CSO: 4748/19

PAPER CRITICIZES SEYCHELLES ALLEGATIONS

EA131622 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Mar 82 p 2 [tentative]

[Text] Twice in 4 months, Mr France Albert Rene of the Seychelles had made allegations that the government of Kenya was involved in an attempt to overthrow his socialist government.

The government of Kenya pursues a consistent policy of peaceful coexistence with her neighbours and does not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. It is out of the question, and certainly untrue that Kenya has been involved in any way in any attempt to overthrow the government of the Seychelles.

In view of the allegations--obviously meant to discredit this country--it seems relevant now to examine the motives underlying this campaign of villification. It is a well-known tactic of slander and villigatin that allegations are made and publicised for a purpose, and the purpose is usually to paint one's enemy as black as possible. That sort of campaign is meant to destroy the people at whom it is aimed, and so the mere publication of damaging falsehood is an end in itself.

In intelligence and other circles, it is sufficient to say that a relation of somebody, say a sister, is a woman of easy virtue, and the stigma stays despite later denials.

That appears to be the tactic being used by the Seychellois president and his socialist friends. They hope to tarnish and blemish the good name of Kenya at a time when our head of state is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

If they can succeed in casting aspersions and doubts about this country's sensible economic and political policies, then not only would they isolate Kenya, but also those other nations in Africa whose policies are akin to Kenya's.

It is another tactic of the enemies of Kenya to try to create suspicion between the head of state and his ministers and, indeed, this tactic has been tried before.

Many people will remember the Muthemba trial--a trial sanctioned by the former attorney-general, Mr James Karugu. It was a farce, for there was no conspiracy to overthrow the government of Kenya and the purpose of the accusation was to tarnish the name of one individual in the government and to conjure up an image of a government which did not have the total loyalty of some of its ministers.

Who, then, are the masterminds of this vacuous campaign of villification? They are the Soviet Union and their socialist friends in East Africa, and inside Kenya.

In view of their persistent efforts to cause a state of ferment in Kenya, perhaps it would be useful to examine their characteristics a little more closely.

The Soviet Union is known to have been financing the demonstrations at the university here. They are also known to be largely responsible for the recent calls by isolated individuals for fundamental changes in Kenya.

In their futile campaign, the Soviets have been aided and abetted by at least two African socialist governments contiguous to Kenya.

Internally, they have been assisted by some empiricist and machiavellian individuals. They will be named if necessary, but their description will suffice for the time being.

One is a socialist who has been receiving funds for his election campaigns from Russia via Czechoslovakia. He is an avowed enemy of the government and the system. The other is an unscrupulous individual who cares little about ideology or morality or propriety, provided he can further his unbridled lust for political power.

Both individuals are known to have travelled to a neighbouring country recently when the campaign of slander and villification was planned. One of them travelled to the country in question using two motor cars in order to escape surveillance. These, indeed, are the enemies of Kenya who are prepared to enlist outside political support for their own selfish ends.

A third individual who is inextricably involved in this campaign against the government of Kenya is a lawyer of Indian extraction who maintains close links with the Seychellois Government. He feels he has scores to settle with at least two members of the government.

The complex maze of the unholy alliance of people of disparate interests is completed by the disclosure from usually reliable sources that one of the people responsible for spreading the malicious campaign is in fact an agent of former Uganda president, Godfrey Binaisa.

The Binaisa group have scores to settle with some individuals in the government whom they consider responsible for our government's decision not to

allow Binaisa to remain in Kenya, from where he hoped to carry out a campaign of subversion against Uganda.

And something ought to be said about the manner in which the matter was raised in Parliament. The member who raised it must have known that it is one thing to accuse some individuals in the government of Kenya for having acted against the interests of Kenya, and another to produce a telexed news item as the sole proof of the accusation.

However, there was a general air of expectation and apparent orchestration among some of the radicals who raised one question after another under the pretext of substantiation. It is important that the floor of our supreme law-making institution should not be used for character assassination. And that is what the Seychellois affair was all about.

The most significant thing about the incident in Parliament, though, was the absence of any comment from the leader of government business, who would not bother to comment on the issue although he was present during the discussion. Can the leader of government business correctly remain aloof and seemingly neutral when the government whose business he leads in the house is under such damaging attacks from its enemies?

It is important that the public should be informed of these things because, although the individuals who are collaborating with foreign interests to besmirch the good name of Kenya think they are furthering their own personal interests, in effect what they are doing is to attack the very foundation of our political system and stability primarily as the agents of Russia and her client states in Africa.

CSO: 4700/913

KENYA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CHAD--The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, left the country today for Chad, where he will hold talks with President Goukouni Oueddei on ways of resolving the civil war in that country. Dr Ouko was accompanied by the director of the OAU bureau, Mr Bernard Adundo, and will be joined in Chad by the newly-elected chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, Mr Archibald Mogwe, and the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo. Speaking at Kenyatta international airport before his departure, Dr Ouko said that the mission to Chad is a follow-up of the decisions of the standing committee on Chad which met in Nairobi recently and drew a timetable of getting the Chad problem resolved. Dr Ouko will also have a stopover in France on his way to Chad, where he will confer with French officials in Paris. [Excerpt] [EA121538 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/913

AIR MAURITIUS REGISTERS PROFIT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 20

[Text]

WHILE most world airlines report huge losses recently, one of the world's smallest airlines, Air Mauritius, achieved a profit of R650 000 in the first half of the current financial year.

The airline makes no secret that its return to the South African service is the reason for its sudden profits, a factor which Marxist leader, Mr Paul Berenger, will have to take into account if he wins the general election in the island later this year.

Air Mauritius, which flies a twice-weekly 707 service to South Africa, as well as flights to London, Bombay and Reunion and Rodrigues islands, is in the black after accumulating big losses in the previous two years.

The current profit compares with a loss of nearly R2,2-million last financial year and R1-million in the 1980 fiscal year.

A spokesman for Air Mauritius said: "The accumulated profit for the current financial year could rise to R2-million if everything goes well."

The airline continues to make a profit, despite the drop in passenger traffic, in conformity with the worldwide trend, from a round 27 000 in 1980/1 to an estimated 24 000 in the current year.

Despite the trend, Air Mauritius' profitability was positive, and this was mainly due to the re-introduction of the South African service after a four-year break, said H Tirvengadam, the chairman.

The withdrawal of the second weekly frequency on the London route had helped reduce company losses, but even the once-weekly service to London was not profitable because the majority of

passengers travelled at the special group fare.

Another problem was the decline of traffic on the inter-island services to Rodrigues in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Tirvengadam said candidly that the twice-weekly service to South Africa, together with the replacement of the old 707 with a new one, and improved cabin service were the main factors for the new profitability of the company.

It was interesting to note, he said, that 35 percent of the passengers flying in and out of Mauritius travelled by Air Mauritius.

There were no plans for major developments, the company preferring at this stage to concentrate on and consolidate the present operations.

Asked about the possibility of operating a service to Australia, he replied that the potential did not warrant such a service.

WINDHOEK PREPARES FOR UN-SUPERVISED ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE SAFARI Motel to the south of Windhoek is to launch a R6m expansion programme to prepare itself for the presence of the UN officials during the run-up to the UN-supervised election in SWA.

This was announced to The Advertiser this week in an exclusive interview with the proprietor and chief executive, Mr Johnny Hamman.

The present value of the eight hectare complex is R4,5m and has 120 bedrooms and suites.

Mr Hamman has approached the authorities for a R750 000 loan for the first phase which will involve a three-storey structure and the total fitting out of one floor.

The application is being considered by the Department of Economic Affairs on the recommendation of the Tourist Board and Mr Hamman is expected to have an answer within the next few days.

Further applications for funds will be made as each phase of the development progresses.

The new complex will be able to provide personal accommodation for 225 people while there will also be office space for 300 administrative people.

The Hotel Board in turn has told the Department of

The office space will be converted into suites once the UN officials leave SWA.

The main reason that Mr Hamman has approached the authorities for help is because of the urgency of providing accommodation for the UN personnel and because the hotel trade in SWA could not afford interest rates of 20 percent plus as is the case in the capital market at present.

Economic Affairs that once established, the complex will be a long-term tourist asset.

Mr Hamman says he has paid R200 000 out of his own pocket during the past two years for expansion of the motel complex.

Items have included new staff quarters R75 000, a new workshop at the service station R20 000, improvement of the roadhouse facilities R20 000, improvement of the caravan park R11 000 and a new electrical sub-station R10 000.

Besides that, on his loan account Mr Hamman has introduced TV into the rooms R100 000, installed a solar heating system R40 000, installed a new heater-pump R25 000 and installed air-condition in the multi-function room R25 000.

In addition, he has purchased an aircraft for R115 000 for use by motel residents. The complex already has its own hire-a-car and hire-a landrover service.

SELF-SUFFICIENT

Mr Hamman pointed out that personnelwise the complex is totally self-sufficient. It has its own building team, electrician,

plumber, motor mechanic and joiner. Furniture is made on the premises.

The total annual turnover of the complex at present is slightly short of R4m.

The Safari Motel also provides the food for all out-going SAA flights.

Asked what motivated the expansion plans, Mr Hamman replied: "I believe that we can provide services that this country desperately needs."

And asked whether he was optimistic about the future of the country, he replied: "Yes, I am. I believe that things must eventually come right. I have listened to other people in the past and found at my own expense that they have been wrong. Now I am doing what my instincts tell me is right."

Mr Hamman is also Chairman of the new (Volkskas) bank as well as Chairman of the Windhoek Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

CSO: 4700/910

SWANU SHOCKED BY PW'S 'BULLYING' TACTICS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

SWANU was "extremely shocked" by the conduct of the SA Prime Minister Mr P W Botha during his meeting with the Namibia National Front delegation in Windhoek last week.

In a communique issued by Swanu's Central Committee yesterday, the party stated: "We felt that Mr Botha was not only disrespectful of the dignity and views of the representatives of the NNF but also showed strong signs of wanting to bully and intimidate".

The communique noted that the meeting with Mr Botha was cut short 10 minutes ahead of the time and that other parties such as the National Party consulted far longer with the SA delegation than the allotted time.

"WE fervently hope that

this was no apartheid, partiality or White paternalism. We are responsible, able and self-respecting Blacks who cannot and will never acquiesce in practices which might only be applicable to subservient bantustan puppet chieftains", the statement continues.

The Swanu communique said that it was incomprehensible why Mr Botha, who said he had come to Windhoek to listen to the local parties, "could not control his anger when the views of the NNF did not coincide with his own perceptions of what the 'democratic parties' were supposed to say."

The statement called for an all-party conference by all the pro-independence Namibian parties as an exploratory forum where issues can be ventilated and a common strategy can be worked out to speed up the process of independence.

"We should not only rely on outside mediation but should also put in our own local effort in a tangible way into the negotiating process. We must try as a people to regain the initiative when it comes to the affairs of our own country and to matters that are crucial to our own existence."

The Western Five should clarify the various constitutional proposals contained in its Phase One document. This would clear the way for moving onto the next phase by allaying the suspicions of some parties that have so far rejected phase one, the statement adds.

The Swanu communique concluded by pledging to hold a public meeting at an 'appropriate time', having decided to postpone it due to problems with the Notification and Prohibition of Public Meetings Act, recently.

GAROEB QUILS NNF

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

TENSIONS within the Namibia National Front burst into the open this weekend when Mr Justus Garoeb and his Damara Council left the Front.

The decision, taken at the 10th congress of the Damara Council, held in Omaruru yesterday was announced by Mr Simson Tjongarero, the party's Vice-Chairman.

According to Mr Tjongarero, the split was caused by wrangling amongst the leadership. Die Republikein this morning claimed resentment against domination by Swanu was behind the split.

Approached for comment this morning, Mr Moses Katjuongua, the President of Swanu said he had had no official notification of the Damara Council's decision. He called the decision "very unfortunate" and said: "If the report is accurate, then it is exaggerated. Mr Garoeb is the President of the organisation. What can

prevent the President from asserting this authority?".

Mr Garoeb, he said, "did not indicate he had any problems with the rest of us, when we met with Mr P W Botha." He said that the NNF leadership would be contacting Mr Garoeb soon to find out what was happening.

"We have always had understanding for his position, we have always gone the extra mile. I cannot see how the other parties can be blamed for his breaking away, there must be other reasons," he said.

Mr Katjuongua also told The Advertiser the leaders in the NNF would be meeting in the next few days to discuss the situation.

It was also decided at the congress that the cooperation with the NDP, under the leadership of Mr Kalangula who recently left the DTA, was not excluded.

It would depend on whether agreement could be reached with respect to the policy of the two parties.

BLACKS IN KUISEBMOND FEEL SQUEEZE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

THE DECLINE in the fishing industry has led to a financial squeeze for Kuisebmond, the Black township outside Walvis Bay.

This emerged from the annual survey done by the town's Director of Community Development, Mr SJ Vermaak.

Mr Vermaak says: "Underutilisation of available accommodation for single employees, coupled with a loss in employment opportunities as a result of deteriorated economic conditions in Walvis Bay have continued to exert negative pressure on the sources of income of the Black township of Kuisebmond."

The current population of Kuisebmond was estimated as 8 107 people, 2 275 of whom were accommodated in the Owambo Compound. This contrasts with the 8 106 people who could be accommodated in the compound. The single quarters can accommodate 628 people, but only 602 are presently being housed. Accommodation in flats is also underutilised, with 209 people being accommodated in flats intended for 294 people.

Mr Vermaak said that 40 of the rooms in the old single quarters had been modified for occupation by women with or without dependants. 131 people were accommodated there at present.

CSO: 4700/910

SOUTH AFRICA LURES AWAY MINING TALENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Franz Kruger: "Mining Community Angered"]

[Text]

THERE IS
widespread anger in the
mining community
about a recent recruit-
ment drive by the South
African parastatal,
Sasol.

Mr Deon Hugo, General
Manager of Oamites Min-
ing Company, told The
Advertiser Sasol was "not
playing the game". Other
sources in the mining in-
dustry have claimed that
the drive is in direct con-
tradiction to the sympathy
expressed by the Prime
Minister of SA, Mr P W
Botha, for the skilled man-
power shortage in
Namibia.

When business leaders
met Mr Botha last week,
they raised the issue of
Whites leaving the Ter-
ritory. Both Mr Botha and
his Foreign Minister, Mr
Pik Botha, undertook "to
do all in their power to
relieve the situation by
mobilising individual State
departments in South
Africa to help," according
to Mr Johnny Hamman, a
member of the delegation
which met Mr Botha.

Sasol, while not being a
State department, is very
closely tied to the South

African Government.

In the third week of
February, Sasol embarked
on a recruitment drive in
Windhoek, Swakopmund
and Tsumeb, for trained
and trainee artisans. A
Sasol team visited each
centre to interview and test
applicants. The team also
visited Upington. The visits
were accompanied by an
advertising campaign in
the local press and some
SA Sunday newspapers.

The drive comes at a
time when the Namibian
mining industry is ex-
periencing serious
problems, with base metal
prices low on the inter-
national market and
technical personnel at a
premium.

Mr W H Bailie, General
Manager of the Chamber
of Mines: "If people con-
tinue leaving at the rate
they are, we won't be able
to retain the desirable level
of technical personnel."

According to Mr Hugo
of Oamites, the company
had to "raise artisan
salaries higher than their
evaluation in order to stay
competitive."

Various mining industry
sources felt it was unfair of
Sasol to exploit the situa-
tion by luring away scarce
manpower with offers of

100 percent housing loans
and other benefits. It was
also felt in some quarters
that Sasol was benefiting
from the political uncer-
tainty, which meant that
that skilled personnel were
keen to leave.

Mr Bailie said there was
nothing much that could be
done: "Whatever we do
may be counterproductive.
We can only draw our
main personnel from SA,
and if we institute some
sort of embargo we might
be harmed ourselves."

A spokesman from
Sasol in Johannesburg told
The Advertiser, however,
that the drive was not very
successful.

"We won't go to South
West again", he said.

"It's not worth the
money".

All in all, only six people
were recruited on the drive.
"Many of the people we in-
terviewed were old appli-
cants, who we had not had
the chance to interview
before," he said.

Asked to comment on
the criticism of the recruit-
ment drive from local
mines, the spokesman said
it was unfair to dis-
criminate against Sasol.

"We have the same
problem of a manpower
shortage in SA, it is not
limited to SWA."

P.W. BOTHA GETS PROPOSALS ON EMPLOYMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 14

[Text]

DETAILED

proposals for the creation of employment in Namibia have been made by the Namibia Institute for Economic Affairs.

The proposals are contained in a memorandum presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last week. The memorandum was originally presented to the Ministers' Council and was prepared in November last year.

The memorandum touches on various sectors of the economy and makes suggestions for employment creation in each. In agriculture, for instance, the Institute talks of the advantages of clearing the ground by hand.

"Manual labour creates work, throughout the country, it makes cultivation possible in suitable areas of the country. The cleared bushes can be used to produce paper and celluloid and power lines and district roads can be kept

clear".

As far as industry is concerned, the Institute argued that industry should be decentralised away from Windhoek, to where there is a supply of labour and services.

"Where possible, imported goods should be substituted with local products", the Institute said and cited various types of uniforms, building materials and food processing as examples.

Other areas where industry can be stimulated include the processing of local raw materials and home industries. Suggestions were also made for improvements in training. The Institute argued that "training facilities in basic skills should be established at the source of labour like in Grootfontein, Ondangwa etc."

Training facilities at all levels should be improved, and in-service training should be encouraged in all areas, the Institute said.

SWABANK SOON TO ACQUIRE NEW LOOK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 14

[Text]

DRESDNER BANK — the majority shareholder in Swabank — has underwritten the issue of another 6 000 707 shares Swabank's Chairman Mr EG Blohm announced in Windhoek this week.

He did so at a special general meeting immediately after the result of a poll on a resolution to increase the issued share capital had been made known by the scrutineers counting the votes.

The meeting which was chaired by Mr Blohm, was called for the purpose of obtaining shareholders' majority vote on the resolution which now paves the way for Swabank's transformation into the fully-fledged commercial bank with foreign exchange services.

Mr Blohm said that the existing balance of 51 percent owned by Dresdner and 49 percent owned by SA and Namibian

shareholders, would be maintained as far as possible.

Answering a question from the floor, Mr Blohm said the nominal value of each existing issued share in the bank was 33 cents, but that this value excluded the undeclared and undistributed reserves of Swabank as well as the value of the head office building in Bülow Street which was purchased for R750 000 a number of years ago.

Renovations on the Swabank building would be completed in August, and if everything went according to plan, the official opening of the new facilities would take place in that month.

Meanwhile, Swabank's operation as a commercial banking institution commences on April 1.

RESIGNATIONS

Mr Blohm also announced that four Swabank Directors had resigned, three of them to

join the new Volkskas bank in Windhoek which is now owned in the majority by a local consortium of 23 entrepreneurs.

Mr Piet Botha, Managing Director of Swabank will assume the same production at Volkskas, which is to have another name next month.

Mr Coen Brand resigned from the Board "for personal reasons", said Mr Blohm.

Messrs Andries Pretorius and York Von Schutz have both been appointed to the Board of Volkskas.

These changes have reduced the number of Directors of Swabank to four — Mr EG Blohm, Mr J von Wittgenstein, Managing Director, Mr Ulrich Schmid, and Dr Gunther Schmitz-Linnartz.

Swabank's articles of association provide for at least seven and a maximum of 12 directors.

Mr Blohm said it was intended to fill the existing vacancies as soon as possible from within the ranks

of existing shareholders in SWA or new shareholders.

Three of the existing Directors are Dresdner bank officials, and Mr Blohm is the institution's nominated Chairman on the Board.

Three of those who have resigned have gone across to Volkskas.

Concluding his brief statement to the shareholders Mr Blohm said: "I wish to appeal to shareholders, clients and the personnel of the bank not to be swept away by shortlived emotional considerations, but to be patient for a while and then to judge their investment and their bank once the new management has been fully installed and the widened scope of the bank becomes operative.

"It is still my belief that in the long run the partnership between the Namibian business community, shareholders and a powerful European banking and financial group will be of immense benefit to our country and its peoples."

PROTEST GROUP SLAMS GERMAN RADIO SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Text]

THERE HAS been a call to German-speaking citizens to protest against the German radio service.

The call, in a recent advertisement in the Allgemeine Zeitung, was published by a group calling itself the "Citizens Initiative for Keeping the German Radio Service in SWA Clean" (Bürgerinitiative zur Reinerhaltung des Deutschsprachigen Rundfunks in Südwestafrika). The advertisement was signed by a Mr Hans Günther Seifer.

The group takes particular exception to programmes that come from the Federal Republic of Germany and are broadcast during prime time without commentary. It claims that "pornography, youth criminality, child prostitution, drugs, Boney M, racial integration, etc are cultural political ideals in West Germany at the moment".

Two examples of objectionable programmes are mentioned in the advertisement: In a programme

about the development of German radio drama, the "Plagiarist Brecht is praised excessively, while the radio serials of the period 1933 to 1945 are represented as 'valueless idiocies'."

In another programme, which dealt with the controversial "Wannsee-conference", a non-German is the commentator, and this the group finds objectionable.

The group also objects to the use of foreign music:

"If I want to listen to English music, the respective channel in SWA for instance, I can switch to the respective channel in SWA", the advertisements says.

When The Advertiser contacted Mr Jürgen Hecker, Superintendent of the German Service of SWABC, he told us he had not heard from either Mr Seifert or his group. He declined to comment on the allegations made by the group, since it was SWABC policy not to respond to criticism not made directly to the service.

At the time of going to press, The Advertiser had not been able to trace Mr Seifert for comment.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT PLANS R1B FOR ECONOMIC AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 15

[Excerpt]

THE SA Government has earmarked R1b for economic aid to Namibia for the coming financial year.

This was disclosed at the weekend when a delegation of local business leaders emerged from their hour-long talks with the SA Prime Minister Mr PW Botha and his team at SWA House.

Mr Des Matthews, a principal in Trust and Mining, in the Territory said that the R1b would be included in the coming budget to be tabled in the National Assembly.

The SA delegation also raised the question of sharing the economic burden with the international community as far as Namibia was concerned.

This includes the UN and the Western nations, said Mr Matthews.

The question of international aid to Namibia during the present period leading up to independence was also raised by the visiting SA delegation during its talks with the NNF last week.

CSO: 4700/910

NAMIBIAN VIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN'S NP SPLIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "SA Heading for a Totally New Ball Game"]

[Text]

THE EVENTS in the SA National Party during the past week were nothing new but were certainly healthy.

The history is a fairly long one and is now leading us to dimensions that were almost beyond imagination a mere decade ago.

Indeed, SA is heading politically for a totally new ball game.

The first cracks in the NP started ironically two decades ago during Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's term of office, but were relatively minor. The uneasiness was rather more about Verwoerd's quest to draw English-speakers into the then exclusivist Afrikaans-speaking NP than about White Black relations.

True, there were some who as early as 1959 objected vehemently to Verwoerd's aim of setting up independent homelands in SA, but they kept a relatively low profile.

Trouble really started in late 1966 and early 1967 when PM John Vorster

picked up the same nettle as Verwoerd on the White unity question, but pushed it much harder. In an important speech in Heilbron Mr Vorster made it clear that he would refuse to deceive any English-speakers who subscribed to his policies "and nobody must expect it of me."

This led to and culminated in 1969 to the reactionary speech in Parliament by former Cabinet colleague Dr Albert Hertzog. Dr Hertzog contrasted the Afrikaner with his Calvinistic background to the English-speaker with his liberal way of life. The message was clear: "The paths of the two groups are different and there can be no place in the party for aliens."

Mr Vorster repudiated Dr Hertzog, accusing him of insulting the English-speakers. This subsequently led to the expulsion from the NP caucus of Dr Hertzog along with three others. And in turn it led to the establishment of the HNP. It also led to the rightists taking a radical line on race relations.

CRUNCH

Dr Andries Treurnicht, as Editor of the Pretoria afternoon newspaper. Hoofstad, backed the rightest elements throughout this period but when the crunch came decided to remain in the NP. His greatest concern was that a significant split in the NP might be extremely damaging to Afrikaner unity and that those read out the party might become politically impotent.

Dr Treurnicht caused ruptures within NP ranks for the next three years until he became MP for Waterberg. It is claimed that he was deliberately drawn into Parliament by John Vorster to neutralise him as an influential newspaperman and to bring him under the discipline of the Party Whips.

Vorster's strategy, if it was genuinely deliberate, worked extremely well. Treurnicht remained in the relative background for a full decade. Also during a period of important unfolding of Black Homeland policy which was not always in line with conser-

vative Nationalist thinking and which otherwise Treurnicht might have fought tooth and nail.

Vorster indeed went even further; he appointed Treurnicht to a junior ministerial post involved with Black affairs, thus preventing Treurnicht from setting overall direction but also preventing him from becoming a party rebel. Treurnicht furthermore had to carry the bulk of the blame for the 1976 Soweto and other riots.

PM Piet Botha applied the same strategy equally astutely. Treurnicht has been given the most minor Cabinet posts since Botha took office four years ago, in fact almost to the point of insult. Particularly so since Treurnicht was leader of the NP in the Transvaal, the most important province politically to the NP.

DRIVEN OUT

The indications are that Dr Treurnicht and his 15 dissidents (previously 21) were driven out of the NP during the past few days through relatively careful planning on the PM's part. In fact Botha with his history as a party organiser has shown himself to be brilliant in handling this kind of operation.

I spoke to the Prime Minister last Wednesday night about the matter (the 22 had walked out the caucus that morning) and he seemed anything but dishevelled about the matter. On the contrary, he told me that he felt that the MPs concerned should do what they felt was right.

"I cannot make up their minds for them," he told me.

His unexpected arrival at the Transvaal NP Head Committee meeting last

Saturday in which he formidably turned the table against the Treurnicht group on their own ground was also extremely impressive.

There is every reason indeed to believe that Mr Botha wanted to rid himself of what until now has been an albatross around his neck; now he can move ahead with the reformist or progressive policies at a greater pace — creating greater stability in the sub-continent and increased prosperity.

Many Whites fear that Botha is leading them to a sellout, but that is not the case. Much ado is being made about the interpretation of the words "power sharing", but by the use of this Botha means "joint responsibility" with other races without the Whites sacrificing their own self-determination. Besides, there is hardly space left for SA to move: the choice is rapidly becoming one of cooperation or confrontation.

SLOW DEATH

The road ahead for Botha however will not be easy going. The problems of State are considerable. Moreover, the NP can expect to face its first real opposition in Parliament and beyond in more than 20 years. The old United Party died a slow death while neither the PFP nor the NRP have been real factors in SA White politics.

The opposition to the right of the NP is now formidable and former NP Cabinet Minister Connie Mulder is probably correct in saying that "the White conservative backlash that started as a trickle has now become a flood and is threatening to break the dam wall."

Nor should Botha underestimate the role that the ghosts of the past can potentially play in undermining him. Foremost is former State President John Vorster who has come out clearly in the Treurnicht side, perhaps not so much because Vorster agrees with Treurnicht, but probably because he wants to get his revenge against Botha. Botha engineered Vorster's ousting as State President and through the Erasmus Commission had much of the blame for the Information scandal attributed to Vorster.

Another figure whom Botha flattened was Mr SL Muller.

Mr Botha furthermore removed the likes of Mr Jimmy Kruger, Dr Schalk van der Merwe and Mr Braam Raubenheimer from the politics of real power to the politics of the backroom.

One short-term consolation for Botha is that Treurnicht's options are limited. Treurnicht has restricted leverage within the Head Committee of the Transvaal NP to turn the tables against Botha; last Saturday Treurnicht managed to get the support of a mere 36 members of a possible 230. Treurnicht sympathisers in the other provinces will probably want to wait and see for the time being, fearing the political wilderness. By the same token, it is unlikely that Treurnicht would want to try and turn the tables at the Transvaal NP congress, fearing a recurrence of Saturday's disaster.

So the best that he can do is to start a new party and hope that in the foreseeable future he will be able to raise substantial grass roots support.

FIRST TEST

The first test of that support may however come fairly quickly, especially if there is a referendum later this year or early next year on whether the country should accept the President's Council's constitutional recommendations or not. The chances are though that Botha will get a resounding "yes" in the referendum and that he will not hesitate to implement the new constitution with all its ramifications without going to the electorate.

Thereafter Dr Treurnicht and indeed even PFP leader Fredrick van Zyl

Slabbert may become quite irrelevant in the political debate of SA. Mr Botha will probably become the new executive State President with awesome powers and the debate in the constitutional debating chambers will be between the majority party among Whites, the majority party among Coloureds and the majority party among Asians.

All in all, it appears that SA is politically on the crest of a new era.

But equally, it won't be without militant White nationalism, perhaps on a scale in SA that we have never known before.

Goodness forbid.

CSO: 4700/910

FARMERS WARNED TO PLAN WISELY FOR 1982

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

THE prevailing drought in SWA and the depressed marketing conditions for Karakul are the main aspects which will influence the meat market in the Territory during 1982.

This was indicated in the latest report from the SWA Meat Board, released in Windhoek this week.

In the report Mr HW Krest, Manager of the SWA Meat Board, estimated that a total of 250,000 head of cattle will be sold during 1982, as opposed to 479,648 in 1981. The depressed Karakul pelt market, on the other hand, was expected to stimulate the market for mutton and an expected 550,000 sheep would be marketed in 1982. This figure, although lower than the record of 750,605 in 1981, was still higher than the average of 300,000 over the last couple of years.

Producers were recommended to distribute

marketing as evenly as possible over the year and to be prepared to market sheep at the more remote markets to meet the planned marketing figures.

According to the report, SWA, would be dependent entirely on South African markets for the next few years for the marketing of cattle. The stable market which has been built up in England for the sale of corned beef was seriously threatened by the unsatisfactory relation between internal prices and those abroad.

SWA had to export an average of 90 percent of its annual cattle production, Mr Krest said, and producers would have to analyse their production strategy to ensure a viable market.

Beef prices were expected to stabilise and remain on more or less the same level after the increase in the second half of 1980 and the report stressed the importance of effective production planning.

CSO: 4700/910

WALVIS TOWN COUNCIL SAYS 'NO' TO HOLIDAY RESORT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

A REQUEST by the SA Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, that the area on the Walvis Bay side of the Swakop River mouth be developed as a holiday resort by a private land developer has been rejected by the Walvis Bay Town Council.

The Town Council unanimously rejected the request and the Town Clerk of Walvis Bay, Mr J Wilken, motivated the decision as follows:

- As a result of the policy of the SWA Administration in the past, Walvis Bay, as opposed to Swakopmund, had no holiday facilities and the proposed development could do nothing to change the situation.
- The developer seemed to be acting on the supposition that Walvis Bay was an integral part of SWA, that this would remain so in future and that residential areas therefore could be developed on an integrated basis.
- Should SWA in future have a marxist government, Walvis Bay would be

in exactly the same position regarding holiday facilities as it was at present.

● Commerce in Walvis Bay would not benefit from the development of the proposed terrain, although the town would initially have to subsidise the development.

● The public would be deprived of one of the most important natural assets in the area.

● The supply of services in a place situated in the furthest corner of the enclave would be inconvenient and expensive for the Town Council.

The Town Council debated the question for more than an hour and a verbatim report of the meeting was sent to the SA Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, by whom the request was put to the Walvis Bay Town Council on behalf of the unknown developer.

The Council also decided that the beach area between the southern point of Long Beach and the northern Municipal border should be reserved for future development by the Municipality.

MONDESA RESIDENTS IN LINE FOR NEW HOUSING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

SWAKOPMUND is to move away from rented housing for Blacks, in line with a recent Ministers' Council policy decision.

At a recent meeting of the City Council, it was decided that no more rented housing would be built in Mondesa, the Black township ~~outside Swakopmund~~. The Council also decided that it would make an urgent application to the Ministers' Council for funds to finance a homeownership housing scheme. The scheme will be open to people in any income bracket, but there will be special emphasis on the lower income group. The cutoff point will be an income of R3 000 a year.

The City Council has made it clear that it will have nothing to do with substandard housing, however. The City

Engineer has been mandated to prepare three standard plans for submission to the Ministers' Council. It was also decided that if the Ministers' Council refused to ratify the project, Swakopmund would withdraw completely from the provision of housing for Blacks and leave it to the State.

In the initial phase, 15 houses are planned for Mondesa. It was also decided that the houses would be sold to inhabitants of Mondesa of more than 10 years standing, bearing in mind, however, the waiting list for family housing.

The cost of the housing will be calculated to include the full building cost, as well as 0,5 percent administrative charge. The new homeowners will be treated exactly the same as other homeowners in Swakopmund with respect to Municipal charges, as well as rates.

CSO: 4700/910

BRIEFS

RAID NETS 200--Two hundred people were arrested at the Single Quarters in Katutura on Monday for trespassing and 150 are awaiting trial at the moment. Raids are carried out regularly on the premises but in the past it was difficult to bring people to trial because the fences around the Single Quarters were inadequate and the gates weren't controlled effectively. Mr Leon Venter, the Director of Katutura said the Municipality had now made the necessary improvements as well as put up noticeboards warning people not to enter the quarters without the necessary permission. [Text]
[Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/910

'SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT' ON POINT OF TAKING EFFECT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1-2, 3

[Article by Jerome Mainguet: "Original Type of Society"]

[Text] Niamey--The social reorganisation dubbed "Society of Development" by Niger's President Seni Kountche when he took power almost eight years ago is on the point of taking effect.

Its institutions, evolved in two years of thought and debate by a special National Commission, were explained last month to the officials of each of the Saharan country's seven administrative districts and to the press by Commission Chairman and Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

For Colonel Kountche's ruling Supreme Military Council the Society of Development cannot be compared with theoretical models or existing economic systems: it is an original type of society, peculiar to Niger in its values, bases and approach.

The general aim of the new institutions on a basis of "effective and voluntary participation of all social strata" is to assure a "policy of accelerated, coherent and harmonious development" of the nation.

This month nationwide "Development Councils," linking all components of society through their respective associations, start operating. At the base of the administrative pyramid, they will appoint members of a National Council.

National Interest

The National Council will have the task of suggesting to the Government "the fundamental options of the development policy" and can also be consulted by the Government on "any other question of national interest."

The basic "development cell" is the village, whose inhabitants, 90 per cent of whom raise crops or livestock, are urged to take part in the national economy by outlining their needs, suggesting ways of fulfilling them and carrying out collective decisions.

Communal Help

The two "motors" of the society of development, from village right through to national level, are the Samariya youth movements and the cooperatives. According to Government officials the Samariya are now present in all of the country's 9,000 villages, with the key function of providing organisation, communal help and solidarity.

For the past few months Samariya members--60 per cent of the population of about 5 million is aged under 30--have been seen mobilising and training villagers and residents of various urban districts in public works projects, including sewerage, the building of dispensaries and water storage facilities, and three-planting, or cultural and sporting activities.

The Samariya have also been instructed to be "vigilant" and cooperate in maintaining security in its widest sense with the administrative and police authorities.

The cooperatives, which have so far been set up in 60 per cent of villages and should be in every one within three months, organise the productive side of the rural communities. Their key status with the Samariya is shown by the fact that they hold half the seats in the local Development Councils, ensuring that they can never be outvoted by other bodies.

These other bodies include Islamic associations--Niger is 95 per cent Moslem--along with the Federation of Trade Unions (the country's only labour federation) and societies representing different social groups, like traders.

By consensus the base councils nominate their delegates to the village or tribal councils, and so on up through the district and regional councils to the national body.

Call to Women

The National Council includes a member of the national bureau of every representative body. Women, for instance, through the Association of Women of Niger, are called upon to "participate fully" in national development, despite obstacles arising from traditional or religious customs.

The various development councils are chaired either by traditional leaders, such as village or tribal chiefs, or state-appointed officials, such as mayors or department prefects. They have authority to undertake all activities of economic, social or cultural development.

As Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou sees it, the "voluntary and effective participation" of the population in development constitutes a proper "apprenticeship for democracy" for a population which is "not yet mature enough to be involved in politics."

Waking Them Up

The military leadership questions how Niger's inhabitants, almost all of them rural, coming from different tribes scattered over a vast country of 1,227,000 square kilometres (490,000 square miles), barely literate and with a low standard of living, can "think politically."

Thus the regime intends to give them responsibility and "wake them up" by allowing them to take charge, progressively and at their own level, of their development, thanks to a decentralised structure for "concertation, consultation and participation."

There is no question, at the moment, of establishing a political system similar to that in developed countries. The Government which is still officially "provisional" and appointed by the Supreme Military Council, will continue to rule without a constitution or general elections.

Political parties, labelled "clans of interests or ideologies," remain strictly banned as being factors in national division.

But Colonel Kountche has recently hinted that there may be one more step towards democracy. In several speeches he has uttered the same phrase: "The National Armed Forces intend in the near future to suggest bases for a new development which will meet the ideals of an adult and mature people." (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/874

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE TO SAUDI ARABIA--Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey this morning for Riyadh for a working visit. The head of state is being accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Ntu) Kountche; Brah Mamane, minister for planning; Daouda Diallo, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation; Abdou Mallam Moussa, minister for posts and telecommunications; Pascal Abba Kyari, an officer of the Niger armed forces and El Hadj Umorou Soumaila, chairman of the Niger Islamic Association. [Text] [AB131219 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/670

BRIEFS

NPN SCOFFS AT OPPOSITION--Lagos, 15 Mar (NAN)--The chairman of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria], chief Adisa Akinloye, said today that the alliance move the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party], GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party and PRP [People's Redemption Party] was an admission that no one of the parties could stand up to the NPN. In a good-will message released in Lagos on the occasion of Dr Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe's 65th birthday anniversary, chief Akinloye described the NPN as the only party with a national outlook. He said that the "gang-up" was only a crude attempt by an individual "to achieve his aim of becoming the president of this country." He said: "We of the NPN will continue in our sacred task of nation-building, of promoting the unity of Nigeria and of bringing about the maximum welfare of the masses." The NPN chairman stated that the party was satisfied with the performance of President Shehu Shagari and the NPN governors, adding "our successes from Allah and he, who in his mercy gave us the 1979 victory, will as well ensure for us better electoral success, come 1983." [Excerpt] [AB151930 Lagos NAN in English 1830 GMT 15 Mar 82]

'CONCORD' ON GHANA'S TUC--The NATIONAL CONCORD writes on the suspension of the entire leadership of Ghana's Trade Union Congress [TUC] by flight Lt Jerry Rawlings following accusations of impotency. With complete dismantling of the TUC, the paper is of the view that Rawlings wants to rule without any appreciable workers' opposition to civil public opinion and therefore begin his era of dictatorship. However, the CONCORD says Rawlings should note that the revolution which he now preaches can succeed only with the active support of trade unions because, according to it, the country's way of economic recovery lies in the workers. It concludes by saying that the cause of Ghana's problems is not just corruption but how to mobilize the demoralized citizenry towards higher productivity. [Excerpt] [AB151345 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82]

PARTY REGISTRATION ANY TIME--The chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission [FEDEC], Mr Justice Edgar Ovie-Whiskey, says the political associations can still apply for registration of parties after the March 21 deadline. He told newsmen in Benin, Bendel State, that the deadline was to enable the commission to consider the registration of political associations that have

so far applied [word indistinct] its meeting next month. Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey stated that there is no provision in the constitution preventing political associations from applying for registration at any given time before or during elections. He said that it was necessary for the associations to apply to enable FEDECO to process registration papers.
[Text] [AB141611 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/915

BRIEFS

BELGIAN STATE SECRETARY VISITS--Kigali, 11 Mar (AFP)--Mrs Jacqueline Mayence, Belgian secretary of state for cooperation, arrived in Kigali on Wednesday on a 4-day visit to Rwanda. Mrs Mayence stated that her visit will strengthen the "age-old, friendly and very efficient ties of cooperation" which Belgium and Rwanda have maintained for a very long time. She added that in 2 weeks, a Belgium-Rwanda joint commission will examine all the ongoing projects in which Belgium participates as well as all the requests which have been sent to it. During her visit, the Belgian secretary of state will hold discussions with Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and with foreign minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali. She will also visit development projects in which Belgium participates. [Text] [AB111626 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 11 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/673

DFSS OFFICIAL OUTLINES FRONT'S PROGRAM

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 Jan 82 p 3

/Article: The National Front in Somalia Declares Its Unity under a Single Front--
The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia"/

/Text/ What is going on in Somalia?

This question is perhaps most pressing at the current time, in the midst of the attempts that Siad Barre's regime is making to impose a blackout on the course and development of events.

The dictatorial regime which has ignored the national sovereignty of the people of Somalia and has thrown itself headlong into the arms of American imperialism in the hopes of being protected from collapse no longer knows any way to eliminate mass opposition or means to consolidate the regime and protect it from the wrath of the people but repression, terror, murder and the denial of democratic rights.

The series of unnationalistic actions which Siad Barre's puppet regime has pursued is faced with an effective opposition on which we will attempt to shed light through a dialogue we have held with Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah Gulayd, who occupied the position of director of rural health in the Ministry of Health until October 1981, then leaving Somalia as part of an official delegation to a health conference in Peking and announcing that he had joined the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

Dr Gulayd began his discussion by stating,

"For many long years the regime in Somalia has been depending on techniques of repression and terror, as well as pursuing a policy of division based on the principle of divide and rule, through the agencies of repression that have infiltrated into the heart of public departments and organizations. These are terrorist organizations that are trying constantly to emasculate the voice of the opposition.

"The Somali regime has not sought to serve Somalia and the public interest--it has sought to mobilize power to serve the selfish interests of the regime itself.

"Thus the masses have begun to feel a rancorous spirit against this platform, especially after the regime had thrown itself into the embrace of American

imperialism, opened the country's doors to military bases and trumped up a war with Ethiopia in an attempt to absorb popular rancor and turn the people's attention away from deteriorating domestic conditions.

"In addition, its turn toward imperialism has been an attempt to protect its system and implant its foundations. Perhaps the contents of the political declaration the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia has issued will cast much light on what is going on in our country now. The declaration states that at the present time Somalia is passing through one of the worst periods in its history since political independence, as a consequence of the policies of Siad Barre's regime, which are antagonistic to the vital basic interests of the people.

"The dictatorial regime, its dominance of the people, with their various social classes, its usurpation of the rights and democratic freedoms of the citizens, its granting of military bases and facilities to American imperialism, and its overall economic orientation have led to a decline in agricultural and livestock production and the destruction of the domestic economy. All this is threatening the Somali people's independence and national sovereignty.

"The regime is liquidating thousands of workers, young people, students, officers, soldiers and religious scholars. Dozens of citizens face liquidation and threats every day and hundreds of them, including women and children, are undergoing torture in the regime's prisons. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled from the country in flight from oppression, tyranny and the spread of abuses in the form of bribery, embezzlement of the people's money, tribalism and nepotism."

/Question/ What is the role of the nationalist forces?

/Answer/ Repression and terror have not subjugated the people, with their various social classes and groups; to the contrary, the nationalist opposition has broadened. The nationalist forces have made repeated attempts to create political change and through the political and armed struggle they have been waging for a long time against the treasonous regime, they have been achieving noteworthy victories and have yielded up a large number of heroic martyrs in the arena of the struggle.

In these delicate circumstances, the unity of the opposition forces constitutes an essential, serious matter if one is to guarantee the reinforcement of the struggle for the salvation of Somalia and the attainment of final victory.

Proceeding from the historic responsibility which the nationalist democratic Somali forces bear in performing their role of saving Somalia from dominance by the criminal regime, in view of the need to move the political and armed struggle to a new stage that will guarantee them the ingredients of victory in order to bring the existing regime in Somalia down, the representatives of the political organizations and nationalist forces opposed to the regime have met on a number of occasions in various places carefully to study and exchange views on deteriorating conditions in Somalia. Conditions for opposition and means for heightening the struggle to

bring down Siad Barre's reactionary regime and establish a democratic nationalist regime have advanced.

These meetings culminated in a session that was held in the period 19 September--6 October 1981, in which the leaders of the three following political organizations took part:

The Somali Salvation Front.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia.

The Somali Workers' Party.

The meeting discussed the following points:

1. Political, economic and social conditions in Somalia.
2. The dictatorial regime's practices and its platform of total subservience to American imperialism.
3. Means for unifying the opposition.
4. Setting forth a minimum political program.

A Somali national movement was also established in London by a group of old politicians toward the end of last year, and we hope that this movement will meet with the unified front.

/Question/ What is the political program of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia?

Mr 'Abdallah Hashi Hirsi, assistant director of the front's office in Damascus, answered this question for us, stating, "The front is fighting in the domestic context to bring down the dictatorial regime and establish a democratic nationalist regime which will achieve the following goals:

"A. Liquidating the phenomenon and the institutions of dictatorial rule and abrogating the exceptional laws and legislation.

"B. Setting forth a nationalist constitution and establishing a democratic parliament.

"C. Reorganizing the armed forces in order to get them to take part in building the nation and defending its sovereignty and independence.

"D. Granting the masses democratic freedoms in a manner guaranteeing that they exercise their rights to political, trade union and social activity.

"On the economic issues, it is necessary to realize:

"Liberation of the domestic economy from subordination to foreign capital.

"Establishment of a productive national economy in the context of a comprehensive development program.

"Reconstruction, development and protection of national industries.

"Attainment of an agrarian reform which will make it possible to increase agricultural production.

"Concern for the development of fish and livestock resources.

"Encouragement and development of the public sector.

"Raising the citizens' standard of living by raising the level of production and developing productive powers.

"On social issues, we are striving to:

"Combat and liquidate the roots of social evils in the form of tribalism, regionalism, separatism and the like.

"Combating the phenomena of bribery, embezzlement, favoritism and corruption in government agencies.

"Bringing about a cultural revolution.

"Spreading about education, attaining democracy in education and developing educational programs on nationalistic and scientific bases.

"Raising the level of health care, developing health organizations and expanding their scope in order to serve the people.

"Developing the media and giving them a nationalist, democratic orientation which is hostile to colonialism, Zionism and racism.

"Preserving the good religious, cultural and social traditions of the Somali people.

"In the realm of foreign policy, we are working for:

"Advancement of the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment.

"The struggle to have a permanent peace reign among the people of the region of the Horn of Africa, on foundations of the principles of good neighborliness and respect for national sovereignty.

"Standing on the side of the causes of the peace, liberation and social progress of the peoples of the region of the Horn of Africa.

"Supporting the Arab nation's struggle against the Camp David agreements and various imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes, for the sake of completing their liberation and achieving their social progress and democratic unity.

"Supporting the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for the sake of regaining their national rights, foremost among those their right to return, determine their destiny and establish their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

"Struggling with the peoples of the areas of the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to liquidate American imperialism's military bases, reject aggressive military pacts and empty these areas of the imperialist military presence and nuclear arms.

"Solidarity with the African peoples against imperialist interference in their internal affairs, for the sake of their attainment of social progress and the liquidation of racist regimes in South Africa and Namibia.

"Solidarity with the struggles of the world's peoples for the sake of liberation, democracy, the preservation of world peace and the consolidation of worldwide detents.

"The effort to stimulate Somalia's role in the nonaligned movement and such international and regional organizations as the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in a manner serving the implantation of world peace and security, national liberation, and social progress.

"Finally, the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia reaffirms the continued struggle to bring down the dictatorial regime which is inimical to the Somali people."

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CSO: 4704/7

TREURNICHT SEEKS NEW POLICY MANDATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Independent Nationalist group of Dr Andries Treurnicht is preparing for a mass meeting in Pretoria on March 20 to get a mandate to form a new political party.

This has been disclosed by people involved with the meeting's arrangements.

Dr Treurnicht and MPs of his group were not prepared to comment on the matter yesterday, but other sources told The Citizen that the Independent Nationalists have invited about 300 supporters to "an organisers' meeting at Pretoria Afrikaanse Hoer Seunskool this coming Saturday".

Conspiracy

I understand that these organisers will, with others, have to arrange the following Saturday's mass meeting in Pretoria.

Commenting on his expulsion from the National Party Dr Treurnicht said yesterday: "I

am ready to serve politics from a different platform."

He said it was clear to him that events of the past two weeks, were a "conspiracy to oust him and others from the party."

"The direction and viewpoint of the National Party has changed so drastically I can no longer support it."

"This direction has to be fought," said Dr Treurnicht. "There has to be a political action."

Dr Treurnicht will address his NP divisional council of Waterberg tomorrow evening, while other "rebels", like Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, Mr Daan van der Merwe and Mr. Tom Langley, will also address their divisional councils within the next week.

Watching

Members of the Transvaal NP executive will attend every divisional council meeting held by a rebel MP or MPC, including tomorrow evening's meeting of Dr Treurnicht, The Citizen was told.

The Independent

Nationalists held a caucus meeting yesterday following the expulsion of Dr Treurnicht by the Transvaal executive and issued a statement afterwards.

Mr Tom Langley, spokesman for the group, said their caucus members were surprised at the arbitrary ending of Dr Treurnicht's membership.

This action did not comply with the decision of the Transvaal Nationalist head committee that questions of membership would be referred to the various MPs' divisional councils.

"We reaffirm our standpoint that, like Dr Treurnicht, we do not conform to a decision which accepts power-sharing in the South African governmental system," Mr Langley said.

A spokesman for the Transvaal NP executive told The Citizen that whole NP divisional councils, which supported or voted for motions of confidence in any of the rebel MPs would be disbanded and replaced by new loyal divisional councils.

He said if the rebels founded a new party on March 20 they would all be immediately expelled from the NP if such steps had not been already taken.

I understand that the Independent Nationalists will attempt to draw people from all over the country and not only from the Transvaal to the March 20 mass meeting in Pretoria.

Apparently, they have not decided upon a name for their envisaged new party yet and the name-giving will probably stand over to the mass meeting.

One name being mooted is "Purified Nats", (Gesuiwerde Nationaliste).

CSO: 4700/919

PFP MAKES 'FINAL BID' TO RULE JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 2, 6

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party is likely to woo two of the three independants in Johannesburg's City Council for the next two days in a final bid to rule the city. It was learned yesterday that the PFP had now set its sights on Mr Koos Sadie and Lionel Keenen and would not make any further attempts to get the support of Mr Ron Selley. Mr Selley, although elected as an independent, started his election campaign as a member of the New

Republic Party and only stood as an independent because of his profession as teacher.

Continued attempts by the PFP to get Mr Selley's backing have however, been rejected by the NRP.

Therefore the PFP will now do everything in its power to sway the vote of either Mr Sadie or Mr Keenen — and the key man seems to be Mr Sadie.

Although no confirmation could be obtained, it is understood that the PFP is

standing firm on its rejection of a joint management committee.

The NRP will meet tonight to decide its move, but it is unlikely to deviate from its proposal of a joint management committee of three members of the PFP, two of the National Party and one of the Independent Ratepayer's Action group.

The NP and IRA have also declared their willingness to accept this proposal to assure that the deadlock in the council is broken.

Joint Control

We can't imagine why the Progressive Federal Party should be opposed to a joint management committee consisting of the PFP (three members), the National Party (two members) and the Independent Ratepayers' Action group (one).

Unless, of course, the power-hungry PFP is trying to get outright control by winning over one of the non-aligned councillors who holds the balance of power.

But even if Mr Koos Sadie, of the Southern Johannesburg Ratepayers' Association, were to give the PFP his support, the PFP would not be able to rule with a majority of one.

For one thing, illness or absence could result in a complete deadlock at a council meeting.

For another, what reliance could the PFP place on Mr Sadie's vote on key issues when he is a former Nationalist?

Furthermore, there is no way, in such a split council, for the PFP to implement any of its civic election promises to integrate public amenities like swimming pools.

One independent Mr Keenan, won his ward on the platform that Alexandra Township should not be allowed to encroach on Lombardy East/Kew, another, Mr Selley, is actually a New Republic Party member, and that party is against forced integration, and the third is Mr Sadie, who represents a Southern Suburbs ward which placed the PFP-at the bottom of a three-cornered contest.

So if it cannot introduce its integrationist policies, what can the PFP do?

The answer is place the city's interests first and forget about ideological preferences.

And if the PFP places the city first, it will agree to joint rule, for that is the only way in which the council can avoid a series of deadlocks which will make it lame and ineffectual.

Mr Sadie should also think twice before he does anything that might give the PFP control.

First, he is poles apart from the Progreds in political and social outlook -- and so are the voters of his ward who returned him to the council.

Secondly, if he believes that politics should be pushed into the background, he should ensure that all-party control is introduced otherwise, if it is allowed to gain power, the PFP, which is radically oriented, will determine the city's future.

We don't think Mr Sadie would want that. Come to think of it, what better way to ensure the city is non-political than to have a management committee in which politics cannot play a role because control is shared?

REPORTAGE ON BUTHELEZI COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Power Sharing

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 pp 3, 14

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he earnestly hoped that the Government would sit up and take notice of the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission which has recommended shared power for Blacks and Whites both in Natal and KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi, who is due to address a Press conference today on the wide-ranging commission, said it must be obvious to the Government that many influential South Africans had signed the final report. It was not a frivolous report. It had taken more than a year to compile and he believed it gave hope for a better South Africa, for better relationships between Blacks and Whites and for lasting peace.

It was significant that in some of the evidence given by Blacks before the commission there was a note of despair. Already some of them, who could hardly be described as agitators, felt that strike action would become a way of life.

Chief Buthelezi said at this stage he did not want to say anything more.

It was a pity that the ruling National Party had not given evidence before the commission and had refused to co-operate with the body.

However, he believed that good sense would prevail and he hoped the Government would take note of the findings in the 200-page commission report. Equally, it was to be regretted that the ANC had refused to be involved in the commission.

Refused

One of the members of the commission who refused to sign the final report was the New Re-

public Party MP for Durban North, Mr Ron Miller, who is also leader of the party in Natal.

Mr Miller said yesterday the NRP could not accept a single legislature for Natal/KwaZulu elected by universal adult franchise on a proportional basis. In the reality of modern science this would mean that such a proportionally elected joint government of Natal/KwaZulu of say, 100 members, would comprise about 80 Black, ten Indian, eight White and two Coloured members.

It was obvious that the minority groups would have very little political say.

Discussed

Mr Miller said before deciding not to sign the final report the matter had been discussed with the NRP leadership and caucus and this was the feeling of the party.

Another member of the commission who did not sign the final report is Mr Japie Basson, the

former Progressive Federal Party MP and now a member of the President's Council. Mr Basson said yesterday he had not signed the final report because many of the issues raised by the commission were now before the President's Council for deliberation and debate.

Mr Chris Saunders, head of the giant Tongaat Group in Natal, who signed the final report said he was more than satisfied with the recommendations contained therein. He felt the commission had done an incredible amount of good research, that the evidence of witnesses had been fully tested and the research done by in-

dividual marketing companies was also of a high order.

Service

Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general, of the Zulu politico-cultural organisation Inkatha, said yesterday the commission had done a wonderful service for South Africa. He hopes sincerely it would lead the Government to realise that it had to share power.

It was significant that even among conservative Zulus who gave evidence before the commission, there was a hardening of opinion. The evidence showed clearly the frustration of being "law-abiding citizens" and

yet being denied any say in the Government.

Mr A Rajbansini, chairman of the South African Indian Council, who also signed the final report, said it served as a valuable blueprint and guideline for future relations in South Africa.

He said there was no doubt the report could not be rejected out of hand. Too many influential people had signed it and also care had been taken not to over exaggerate or to overemphasize findings. All the findings were set out logically and he hoped that the powers in Pretoria would heed some of the warnings.

'Open KwaZulu Schools to All Races'

DURBAN — The Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry into the constitutional, political, economic and social development of Natal-kwaZulu has recommended that schools in the area should be optionally open to all races and that there should be a single controlling administration.

In its report, released on Friday the commission said a single controlling administration would produce considerable administrative savings and the highest efficiency in the use and development of facilities.

The commission had heard evidence that both development plans and efficient use of existing facilities had been limited and in

some cases delayed because of uncertainties in planned development and the consequent departmental reluctance to spend capital on necessary schools.

The purpose of the single control was twofold: it could avoid a significant (and expensive) level of administrative duplication, and provide a pool of expertise in administration, teacher-training, teachers and facilities.

It would also mean an easier approach to an equalisation of available resources and a readier recognition that the future adequate growth of the area depended upon the fullest use of all its human resources.

It stressed the urgency in the matter which, it said, became more obvious when the econom-

ics of the area and its relative productivities were considered.

"The present position in Natal alone is that the annual addition of people who, if they have reached it all, will not be able to sustain literacy in nearly

60 percent of those entering school, which is approximately 6 percent per annum of the total Black South African population."

This meant that the major problem which existed at present of a high proportion of adults who could not acquire competitive skills needed for productivity in the first-world economy, would be a continuing feature in future.

It was recognised that the existing inequalities in available education were a major

source of discontent, and therefore of potential destabilisation in the area.

The comparative peace in schools during recent times had been due to policies followed by Inkatha, but the commission did not accept that if the inequalities remained, successful persuasion against revolt could be repeated.

Neither did it accept that, although the major schooling of Blacks would be the responsibility of the kwaZulu department, the possibly serious and violent consequences from gross inequalities would or could be confined to kwaZulu. The inter-dependence and inter-penetrations of the two areas was far too great for that to be possible. — Sapa.

Separation 'Not in Best Interests'

DURBAN — The Buthelezi Commission is convinced that the separation of the two areas is not in the interests of the people who live there.

In its report the commission recommended that within the two areas there should be a regional structure of government and the division into the regional areas should be arrived at by mutual agreement.

In order to achieve and develop the necessary mutual interaction of these regional zones the powers at present possessed by kwaZulu

should also be accorded to the Natal Provincial authority.

"If this situation can be realised, the opportunities for the development of suitable administration and growth in the area will be considerably improved," said the report.

The commission believed that the area should, for the time being, be governed under an agreement in which the executive level would consist of representatives of the groups in the region.

Sapa.

Eight Out of Ten Blacks Are Discontent

DURBAN - There was significant evidence of an increase in expressed political discontent and anger, which was now present among between seven and eight out of 10 Blacks, the Buthelezi Commission found.

Actual militancy and an attitude of confrontation appeared in between three and four out of 10 Blacks and the majority view expressed was that African National Congress insurgents would receive sympathy and co-operation from most or many Blacks in South Africa.

In addition, said the report, the overwhelming majority of Blacks who appeared before the commission spontaneously predicted violence or adult social unrest on a large scale if meaningful policy reform did not occur in the near future.

The commission found that the high level of political discontent and the significant extent of expressed militancy among Blacks indicated the urgency of the situation.

Popular sentiments, it said, appeared to be such as to create a cli-

mate which would encourage, justify and protect groups aiming at creating instability in the country.

While a revolutionary situation has not yet emerged in general terms, developments appear to point in that direction. The importance of legitimate internal Black political organisations, like Inkatha, in directing Black South African political sentiments along peaceful and constructive lines cannot be over-emphasised.

The expectations which the surveys revealed had indicated that such organisations had to be seen to be achieving progress in political and constitutional affairs if they hoped to continue exercising a peaceful and constructive influence.

This would not be possible unless a political accommodation could be achieved. The minimum expectations of White South Africans, other minorities, and Black South Africans in the kwaZulu-Natal region, as well as basic political and economic values in all groups, indicated clearly that a mutually acceptable accommodation was possible. - Sapa.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 pp 6, 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Buthelezi Commission's report is a valuable document, in that it spells out problems and dangers that deserve careful consideration.

However, although leading academics and businessmen served on the commission, including Mr Harry Oppenheimer, there is no way in which the report can be implemented.

For one thing, the Government did not participate in the commission's work, nor did it give evidence, nor will it accept its constitutional findings.

For another, although the commission was appointed at the request of the KwaZulu Assembly, KwaZulu has no power to act on its findings and Natal's controlling party, the New Republic Party, rejects the recommendations.

There appears to be strong support for the proposals among Natal business leaders, especially sugar barons, who would be able to exist quite comfortably under Black rule, but there is no reason to suppose that the White electorate in that province would go along with the proposals.

The NRP, in fact, did not sign the report. The leader of the party in Natal, Mr Ron Miller, who was a member of the commission, said the NRP could not accept a single legislature for Natal/KwaZulu elected by universal adult franchise on a proportional basis.

Such a proportionally elected joint government of Natal/KwaZulu of, say, 100 members would comprise about 80 Black, ten Indian, eight White and two Coloured representatives.

Transfer of power

Minority groups would obviously have little say.

Mr Vause Raw, the national leader of the party, also came out strongly against the report's recommendations, saying they amounted to a transfer of power to an overwhelming numerical majority.

The numbers issue is, of course, one that dominates all efforts to find a solution. The PFP's federal plan fails because it would inevitably lead to majority rule.

The Buthelezi Commission's plan fails on the same score.

The Government, while it is willing to accommodate Coloureds and Indians within the "White" constitutional set-up, is not prepared to bring Blacks into the system.

But Blacks are more and more opposed to exercising their political rights via homelands and independent Black States.

And although they will receive self-rule at local level, this is not going to satisfy them in the long run.

A feature of the Buthelezi Commission's report is that it stresses the dangers of growing Black frustrations.

It finds the need for political reform is urgent and warns that there is a growing potential for direct violent confrontation between extreme White and Black groups.

In a way, Chief Buthelezi is in as much of a fix as the Government.

He has ranged himself on the side of non-violence and his Inkatha movement is the only other movement, besides the ANC, that has significant or potential support.

He must show that moderation can bring about a solution not just for KwaZulu but for the rest of the country.

But if the Government rejects the commission's report out of hand, it will undercut a lot of Chief Buthelezi's credibility.

The Government, however, has a responsibility to its own electorate — and it cannot be deterred from doing what it considers in the country's best interests simply because there are dangers.

Besides, its commitment is to the President's Council, and it will be that council's recommendations, rather than the Buthelezi Commission's report, that it will have to consider in revising the constitutional set-up.

Nevertheless, the commission's report deserves careful consideration by all bodies and experts who are concerned with the country's future.

We have not yet devised a solution which will be acceptable to all, but we shall have to find one before time eventually runs out and the warnings by the commission — and other bodies — become reality.

Buthelezi Report Rejected, But a Talks Basis--NRP

PRETORIA'S township leaders have welcomed the Buthelezi Commission as a genuine attempt to offer solutions to the country's political problems.

The government has also been urged to accept the Commission's recommendations because South Africans had been offered a reasonable option to "an alternative too ghastly to contemplate."

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the Atteridgeville Community Council, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

wanted to offer the country an everlasting peace. If its recommendations were accepted that would only be good for the country and its future relations, he said.

Mr M W Aphane, chairman of the Mamelodi Community council, praised the commission for having done a good job for all South Africans.

Mr Z Z Mashao, president of Atteridgeville Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said it was a move towards the right direction.

CAPE TOWN. — The New Republic Party member of the Buthelezi Commission, Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, yesterday called on the Prime Minister and his cabinet to hold discussions with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the NRP's provincial leaders on the future of Natal and kwaZulu.

"The Buthelezi Commission could represent the beginning of positive negotiations to which the NRP is committed."

The NRP found the one-man-one-vote transfer of power to a black minority as recommended by the commission totally unacceptable as the party believed any new dispensation should accommodate ethnic groups without domination by any single group. The party also rejected any solution which was regional and

did not provide overall answer for all the population groups.

"The political recommendations have serious implications for all the supplementary reports of the commission," Mr Miller said. The educational, economical, health and other reports could not be seen in isolation.

"The minority veto and Bill of Rights, proposed as safeguards for minorities, will fail to provide adequate protection for groups," Mr Miller said.

"The Bill of Rights is designed specifically for the protection of individuals, while the minority veto makes no provision for ethnic group rights."

The NRP would continue to honour its mandate from the vast majority of Natal's White voters to protect them from group domination.

The time has now come for Chief Buthelezi and his cabinet and NRP Natal provincial

leaders, together with members of the central government cabinet to meet around the conference table to seek areas of agreement on the future of the Natal/kwaZulu region."

The people of kwaZulu were specifically excluded from the consultations of the President's Council and he called on the Prime Minister to accept the proposal, "as we believe Chief Minister Buthelezi has left the door open for constructive dialogue among political leaders in South Africa," he said.

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw also said that the Buthelezi Commission proposals amounted to a transfer of power to an overwhelming numerical majority and were not acceptable.

Mr Raw said he supported the position taken by his parliamentary colleague, Mr Miller, who, as a member of the commission, could not support its main

findings.

"We do not believe that a minority veto can operate effectively in a single legislature in which one group will have 80 per cent of the representation, or that such a majority would allow itself to be frustrated by small minorities," Mr Raw said.

The party's principles and philosophy, based on accommodation of group rights in a system allowing no group domination, was overwhelmingly endorsed by Natal's voters at provincial level. The NRP could, therefore, not support the political proposal of a "one man, one vote" common voters' role with proportional representation.

"It is with considerable regret that the political recommendation made it impossible for the NRP to accept a report which has made a valuable contribution to the identification of many of the problem areas in the kwaZulu region," Mr Raw said.

NGK Still Remains Divided Into Ethnic Units

THE division of the Ned Geref Kerk into autonomous ethnically-based units will remain for at least the next two years, the Federal Council of the NG churches decided at a meeting to discuss unification in Pretoria at the weekend.

Because of the differences of opinions which emerged at the meeting, the federal council appointed an ad-hoc committee to investigate the question of church unity, which has to report back in two years' time.

The committee will clarify the concept of mother and daughter churches, with special attention to be given to achieving church unity and the ways of doing so.

Meanwhile the NG Sendingkerk and the Reform Church in Africa (at present for Coloureds and Indians respectively) are to amalgamate. The NG Sendingkerk has, in fact, deproclaimed itself an ethnic church.

The moderator of the White NG Kerk, the Rev Kobus Potgieter, said the mother church had a different standpoint to the other three sister churches which were advocating a unified church.

But the NG Kerk took note of the fact that all the churches now rejected the idea of an

over-arch federal type synod and the sister churches now, instead wanted another form of unity, he said.

"We take note of this and will take the memorandums of the other churches very seriously," he said.

He promised the NG Kerk would discuss the matter of church unity at its next synod in October and would, in the meantime, welcome all criticism of its standpoint.

The Rev E M Mataboge of the NG Kerk in Afrika, likened the attitude of the NG Kerk to a "a mother who has a daughter and then denies that daughter the right to be in the house."

"Let us not get ourselves into the same position the NG Kerk in Zimbabwe is in at present," he said.

It was "high time we look to the unity of our church."

The Rev D S Snyman, who presented the case for the NG Kerk, proposed maintaining the status quo with the separate churches being linked through the existing Federal Council of NG Churches. An authoritative joint synod for all four churches was not necessary, he said.

The NG Kerk feared that decisions taken by such a joint synod might force its decisions on minority

groups which could then lead to strife.

There was no need to structure the unity of the church organisationally, Mr Snyman said. It was only necessary to be "one in faith and one when approaching the government," but the differences between people had to be accepted as an imperfect reality and trying to integrate them in one church would not work.

Different cultural groups had the right to worship in their own language with their own people.

The Rev D P Botha of the NG Sendingkerk, called for church unity at all levels.

"We are products of the mission work of the NG Kerk and so are of one church."

He asked the NG Kerk to take the attitude of his church seriously, namely that "differences in language, culture, standard of living and housing should not play a decisive role in determining the structure of the church."

The Rev J Kritzing of the Reform Church in Africa, said "Language and culture can no longer be allowed to be a barrier to our religion. We must restore the unity of our church we lost because of the wickedness of some." — Sapa.

PROFESSOR DUGARD: U.S. 'QUIET DIPLOMACY' FAILS TO PROMOTE REFORM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 13

[Text]

A POLICY of "quiet diplomacy" by the Reagan Administration has failed to promote reform in South Africa and may have allowed a return to more extreme forms of racial domination, a professor in law says.

"Clear signs of backsliding by the South African Government and a return to old style racial politics have appeared," writes Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand in the Foreign Policy Magazine, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Prof Dugard says the Reagan Administration's quiet diplomacy is widely construed as support for the status quo.

This is probably an unfair assessment, but the Reagan Administration must learn from the failures of previous administrations that Pretoria does not always, when it should, hear quiet diplomacy.

At such times, Washington can usefully raise its voice," he said.

Any momentum towards reform in the Republic has stalled and in recent Parliamentary sessions, South Africa has produced no legislative reforms. On the contrary, writes Prof Dugard, legislation conferring so-called independence on the Ciskei firmly extended apartheid by arbitrarily depriving several million Ciskeians of their South African citizenship.

Racist statutes have been enforced with new vigour and detentions without trial and police aggression are on the increase.

Asked to comment on the article, Prof Dugard said the views he expressed then had been confirmed by the Reagan Administration's lack of significant response to the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett. This was in sharp contrast to the Carter Administration's reaction to the death of Steve Biko.

The South West Africa settlement issue was the focal point of US African foreign policy and they were ignoring South Africa's internal policies to the detriment of social justice in South Africa."

He also said he felt no optimism that the recent split in the national party would provide impetus towards reform. The split had strengthened the centre of the party and with the division on major issues, the Prime Minister would find it difficult to institute reform.

F.W. DE KLERK ELECTED TO LEAD TRANSVAAL NP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 pp 6, 15

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Effect of NP Split Will Be Minimised"]

[Text]

MR F W DE KLERK (45), Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, was elected unanimously as new leader of the Transvaal National Party on Saturday in the place of Dr Andries Treurnicht who was expelled from all party positions with a number of other who rebelled against the party leadership.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, was elected deputy chairman of the party in the place of Mr De Klerk. The other deputy chairmen remain Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, and Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was for the first time elected to the Transvaal NP executive. The other new executive members are Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Hein Kruger, MEC, and Mrs Joan Hunter MPC.

Loyal

Mr De Klerk, who comes from a political family — his father, Mr Jan de Klerk, was Cabinet Minister for many years and retired from politics after a term as President of the Senate.

Like his father Mr De Klerk is also known as a man who is extremely loyal to the cause of the party leadership. He has proved over and over again since he became Cabinet Minister that he is against group forming, infighting and behind the scenes organising to overthrow the leadership.

Since Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister nearly four years ago Mr De Klerk has been tipped to succeed Dr Treurnicht as Transvaal leader and thus the heir apparent to the premiership.

The most significant outcome of the split in the National Party and Mr De Klerk's unanimous election as Transvaal leader is perhaps that Transvaal Nats have now for the first

time since Dr Verwoerd's days closed their ranks behind a single leader, in this Mr De Klerk.

After his election on Saturday Mr De Klerk also said he would give immediate attention to step up unity in the Transvaal and to bring his Transvaal NP organisation into top gear.

He said he would ensure that NP policies were put unequivocally with a view to avoiding a further and unnecessary split in NP ranks.

Direction

In the meantime everything possible would be done to minimise the effects of the Rightwinger break-away.

The Transvaal NP executive is planning to hold information meetings all over the province to tell their supporters exactly what the true direction was the party was following under the leadership of Mr P W Botha.

The Head Committee did not use its powers on Saturday to expel the dissidents from the

NP. But their cases have been referred to their respective divisional councils for the necessary action. This would ensure the maximum democratic action on the whole issue, I was told.

Disbanded

NP divisional councils which expel their MPs or MPCs who supported Dr Treurnicht, would be disbanded by the NP Head Committee and replaced by loyal Head Committees.

The general impression is that the split in the NP has been formally sealed off and there was no further immediate significant break on hand.

It is being conceded that Dr Treurnicht could form a new party

with former rebels like Dr Connie Mulder and Mr Lourens Mulder and with even an outside chance of getting the support of former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster. But his chances of obtaining a significant political platform is not considered very strong at the moment.

Speaking at a Press conference shortly after his election Mr De Klerk said the true policy of the party would henceforth be expounded in the Transvaal, reports SAPA.

Mr De Klerk said: "My attitude will be to follow a policy to ensure that the true policy of the National Party will be clearly and explicitly expounded in the Transvaal and not distortions which seem to

be in vogue these days."

SABC-TV quoted Mr De Klerk as saying there was solidarity between the Transvaal NP and the party as a whole on a federal basis.

This had become apparent at last week's meeting and was again reflected in the spirit of Saturday's deliberations.

Dr Treurnicht was officially dismissed as party leader in the province on Saturday after being suspended for a week last weekend.

Three members of the executive who had refused to abide by the motion of confidence proposed in the Prime Minister last week, had staged a walk-out on Saturday the SABC report said.

New Leader

[Editorial]

THE MODERATE Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, is now the Transvaal leader of the National Party.

In all the manoeuvrings for power which followed the ousting of Dr Connie Mulder as Transvaal leader, Mr De Klerk kept a low profile.

Indeed, his role has been that of a peacemaker, for example in the Craven Week dispute. And even after the Treurnicht group had refused to support a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary caucus, he tried to prevent the break.

However, when it became clear that Dr Treurnicht and his followers would not compromise, Mr De Klerk came out strongly against the Transvaal leader and was mainly responsible for his defeat.

Mr De Klerk, as a party man through and through, would not have countenanced any rebellion against the national leader and Prime Minister, nor did he.

It is in the nature of the man that his loyalties are clear and his Nationalism, acquired from his late father, Cabinet Minister Jan de Klerk, is beyond question.

He will make a good leader, a quiet man, steadfast in his convictions, but with an ability to project an image of strength and toughness when these two attributes are most needed.

He is also a Minister who has impressed the Opposition with his debating skill and with his sound grasp of public affairs.

Nevertheless, although he is the right man for the job of Transvaal leader, his task will be a daunting one.

First of all, there is the split, the scars of which must be healed if the party is to close ranks and move forward in unity.

Until now, he has been able to walk the tightrope of conflicting interests within the Transvaal party.

Conservatives in Dr Treurnicht's day regarded him as a potential leader, yet he was able to satisfy verligtes that he was a

man of reform as well.

He was, in other words, a consummate middle-of-the-roader acceptable to both camps.

Now he has had to make his commitment. By taking a leading role in the battle against Dr Treurnicht, he has affronted not only the Treurnicht group which quit the parliamentary caucus, but some of Dr Treurnicht's erstwhile supporters who remain.

Furthermore, although the Prime Minister has won the unanimous confidence of the Transvaal Head Committee, and Mr De Klerk has emphasised there is solidarity between the Transvaal party and the party as a whole on a federal basis, the battle, in and outside the party, is far from over.

The proposals which the President's Council will put forward late in April will cause further dissension and may lead to more defections.

Mr De Klerk has promised to ensure "that the true policy of the National Party will be clearly and explicitly expounded in the Transvaal."

We assume it is the policy which the Prime Minister has put forward, since Mr De

Klerk has virtually bound himself to that policy by his unequivocal support of the PM's interpretation.

That leaves him with little room for manoeuvre in what must be a bitter battle at grassroots level and party congresses.

Mr De Klerk must also know that the closing of ranks within the party can only be temporary unless there is a clear and acceptable vision of the future under any reformist programme.

Also, that rivalries within the party have not been ended by the show of solidarity that followed Dr Treurnicht's ousting.

Meanwhile, outside the party, the Right-wing groups sense an even greater swing to them than they achieved in last year's general election.

Thus Mr De Klerk will not only have to restore and maintain unity within the Transvaal party, but fight off the growing challenge from the Right.

Taking everything into consideration, it is a daunting task.

Since we take up a centrist stand ourselves, we can understand his aims and motivations all the more.

We wish him well.

PFP LEADER OPPOSES OBERHOLZER MEMBERSHIP IN PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG's veteran leader, Mr Francois Oberholzer, is ready to join the Progressive Federal and National parties in a coalition.

But PFP leader, Mr Sam Moss, has said this is "unacceptable".

Mr Oberholzer said yesterday: "Neither the National Party nor the PFP are willing to sit together on a management committee where the PFP has three seats, the NP two and a member of the IRA the remaining seat.

"Yet a situation where the ruling party has a majority of only one in the city council would be impossible. Councillors go abroad to attend conferences, they become ill and can't attend meetings and then the opposition will have the majority and they will be able to counter the recommendations

made by the management committee or break the quorum. That would make it impossible for the council to function.

"If sitting on the same Management Committee as the PFP is the only solution to the deadlock — and I believe it is in the best interests of Johannesburg — I'll do it, providing there is no politics at management committee level.

Mr Oberholzer said the management committee of the previous five years, where the NP and the IRA had sat together in a coalition, functioned well because there were no politics involved and every member of the committee worked towards that which was in the best interests of Johannesburg.

Mr Oberholzer mentioned in passing that feelers from the PFP to see whether the IRA would join them in a coalition pact had been put out but that "nothing concrete has emanated from that."

In the meantime Mr Oberholzer is clearing out his office and mak-

ing way for the new chairman of the management committee who will officially take power today.

Practical

"This is not a negative act, just a practical one. It would be foolish to stay in the office and later have to ask permission from the new chairman to go into the office and collect my documents," Mr Oberholzer said.

Mr Oberholzer was confident the special meeting to elect the mayor of the city and the new management committee would indeed take place today and not be postponed.

He said today's meeting could be a drawn out one, especially if there should at any stage be equal voting on some issues. If one of the independent abstain on any issue this could easily happen.

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the PFP in the council said he did not accept that there would be a non-political management committee in the biggest city in South Africa. National issues are so inter-

twined with local issues that it is impossible to make non-political decisions on municipal level.

'Scurrilous'

"I find Obie's offer to sit on the management committee with him and the Nats unacceptable. The reason for this is the scurrilous 'swart gevaar' tactics they used during the municipal election campaign.

"They cost South Africa very dearly in terms of the deterioration of race relationships. To sit on the same management committee with them would be a negation of everything the PFP stood for during the election."

"I believe that even if given a mandate of only one the PFP will be able to run the city," Mr Moss said.

In the final analysis the three independent city councillors should be aware of the responsibility and he was sure they would in no way willingly undermine the working of the council," he said.

UNIONS WARN GOVERNMENT TO STOP DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The independent trade union movement in South Africa has warned the Government that the workers will not "sit idly by while detentions continue".

In a statement issued in Cape Town on Wednesday, 13 independent unions endorsed demands for the unconditional release of all detainees and the scrapping of security laws that "permit the continued harassment and detention of trade unionists".

The statement follows a series of solidarity meetings of the unions throughout the country recently.

The unions noted that the latest wave of detentions was the most widespread and serious attack so far. It

had removed the leadership of several unions and had resulted in one death.

Several others were sent to hospitals or placed under psychiatric care.

"We note increased use of security laws by South African and Ciskeian authorities and Security Police harassment of trade unions that includes detentions, raids of union offices and so on."

The unions noted widespread allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees.

The explanation given by the authorities for the detentions was "utterly rejected" by the unions.

"We were told there would be a trial early this year in response to the initial outcry at the

detentions, yet no such trial has taken place."

Attempts by the Department of Manpower Utilisation to distance themselves from the State action were also "utterly rejected".

The independent unions condemned the Trade Union Council of South Africa for a statement issued on the day of the funeral of Dr Neil Aggett, dissociating themselves from the protests against his death in detention.

"Such a statement is a disgrace to any organisation purporting to represent workers and an insult to the workers they claim to represent.

"Their statement represents an attack on unions showing solidarity on the death of a trade unionist."

CSO: 4700/919

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE 'INEVITABLE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA and Zimbabwe, with relationships already brittle because of Zimbabwe's backing of Swapo and the ANC, appear to be heading for inevitably, inter-linked economic problems.

Sources said in Pretoria that there could be serious repercussions if the two countries do not come to some sort of acceptable renewal of their trade links.

It is expected that the Western bloc will bring increasing pressure to bear on the countries to renew their trade agreement.

South Africa last March gave notice to the new Salisbury government that the old 1964 trade agreement would be terminated in March 1984.

The grounds given were that the "special circumstances" which had justified the agreement, formulated before UDI and designed to help Rhodesia after

UDI, had fallen away.

Mr Gerald Cubitt, a researcher at the Africa Institute, said in Pretoria that on the one hand Zimbabwe relied heavily on imports from South Africa but on the other to lose such a market at a time when the South African economy was declining was "not an attractive prospect".

Zimbabwe was politically hostile to South Africa, with Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe never allowing an opportunity to pass to castigate South Africa — either in her rôle in South West Africa or her internal policies.

But Zimbabwe relied heavily on transport links through South Africa for imports and exports. After 15 years of sanctions, important sectors of Zimbabwe's manufacturing industry were geared to, and largely dependent on, the South African market.

In addition South Africa was also the closest and cheapest source of about a third

of Zimbabwe's imports.

The 1964 trade agreement, with amendments, had given Rhodesian exporters an advantage over other overseas suppliers on the South African market.

Goods allowed into South Africa duty free under the agreement included clothing made from woven material, hollow ware, leather and rubber shoes, cotton piece goods, yarn, twine, cordage, travel goods and certain processed foods.

While Zimbabwe had been trying to lessen her dependence on South Africa through membership of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, and also through a search for alternative markets abroad, South Africa was still her primary market.

Mr Cubitt said that most of the items covered by the agreement were likely to be subjected to tariffs in neighbouring Black

states. At the same time the markets in these countries were also unlikely to absorb and pay for goods currently being exported to South Africa.

Markets further afield were highly competitive because of goods from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan. The costs of transporting Zimbabwean goods to these markets were far higher than sending them to South Africa.

If the two countries failed to reach a new agreement Zimbabwe stood to lose more than R85-million in the first year. In addition it was estimated that at least 6 500 Zimbabweans would lose their jobs.

But last year South Africa bought 41 per cent of all Zimbabwe's manufactured goods, while 31 per cent of Zimbabwe's imports came from South Africa.

The value of Zimbabwean exports to South Africa in 1980 was R115.9-million — and about 60 per cent of this was covered by the preferential agreement.

INKATHA OFFICIAL: BUTHELEZI REPORT PROPOSALS WATERED DOWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

DURBAN. — The secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says the constitutional recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission are in conflict with Inkatha's policy in favour of a one-man-one-vote system in a unitary state.

Speaking in Durban, he said yesterday that the signing of the report by Inkatha members of the commission was an indication, however, that they were prepared to water down the policy of the organisation to find a way out of the present political impasse which would be an alternative to violence.

In Bloefomtein, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, has urged the Government to give consideration to the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission.

He said these represented a genuine attempt by a Black leader

to find a peaceful solution for South Africa. If the Government did not take the report into account, this would amount to an undermining of the country's moderate leaders.

In a statement, NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, also expressed regret at Chief Buthelezi's insistence that the NRP and the people of Natal should accept a one-man-one-vote common voters' roll with proportional representation in a single government for KwaZulu/Natal.

"Our stance is in no way a rejection of co-operation and joint responsibility for matters of common concern. We remain committed to negotiation and consultation with the KwaZulu administration and firmly believe that the Buthelezi report lends itself to further constructive negotiation for finding alternatives which would avoid group conflict.

"We trust Chief Buthelezi will see it in the same light," Mr Raw said.

CSO: 4700/919

LAWYERS' REACTION TO RABIE REPORT 'LUKEWARM'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

PRETORIA. — The Association of Law Societies yesterday welcomed some of the recommendations of the Rabie Commission on security legislation, but said in certain respects the recommendations "fell far short" of what it believed was necessary.

In a statement in Pretoria the association's president, Mr J E Knoll, said the association's full council had debated the Rabie report and its recommendations in Cape Town last week and had conveyed its views to the Minister of Justice.

It was clear from its report that the commission had given "full and careful" consideration to the association's representations and had gone "some way" towards meeting the association's submissions.

"Thus, for example, the provision for a review board in the Draft Internal Security Act recommended by the commission is a distinct step forward," Mr Knoll said.

The association believes, however, that the board be independent and that its members should not be sub-

ject to instant dismissal by the DRRD/AWR.

The commission had also recommended:

- Reduction of the multiplicity of offences at present on the statute book of respect of terrorist activities and sabotage, to three, namely the offences of terrorism, subversion and sabotage as defined in the draft bill.

- Removal of the existing statutorily imposed minimum sentences.

"This is welcomed, though the association suggests that the definition of the proposed new offences be further narrowed," Mr Knoll said.

"The association does not deny that there is a need, under the conditions prevailing, for security legislation to enable the state to discharge its duty to protect the public. It reiterates, however, that the greater the powers granted to the state the greater should be the measure of the supervision and control by effective independent bodies or persons, of those who exercise extraordinary powers on behalf of the state.

"The commission rejected the view that the common law and the normal judicial process could ensure the safety and security of the public. The association,

nevertheless, urges that where it is possible to charge the accused under the common law and also under a statutory provision, a prosecution of the common law offence should be preferred.

There seems, for example, to be no good reason why, if the overthrow of the state is proved as the main intent, the common law crimes of high treason and sedition should not be wide enough to cover the majority of types of terrorist activity and sabotage.

"Add the common law crime of public violence, and it is possible indeed to cover 'a multitude of sins', he said.

The association felt that in certain respects the commission's recommendations fell far short of what it believed to be necessary. Three examples were:

- Failure to introduce sufficient safeguards to ensure that people were not detained or kept under detention unless their detention was and continued to be justified.

- Lack of provision for detainees to be visited by their lawyers subject to suitable safeguards.

- Lack of provision for payment by the state of compensation to people who had been

detained.

Mr Knoll said the association had put forward positive submissions as to how it believed these and other shortcomings in the existing and recommended position should be dealt with. However, the commission had rejected the following:

- That the emergency legislation should be brought into effect only for limited periods when a serious threat to the maintenance of law and order existed, and

- That all detentions should be by warrant issued by a high ranking police officer at the time of or within a very short time after the detention without trial on suspicion and for questioning, should be subject to regular re-enactment by parliament after debate in the light of circumstances prevailing from time to time." Mr Knoll said.

To prevent injustices occurring at the outset, the initial detention should be of limited duration only. The periods recommended by the commission at which the review board was to review detentions and bannings were too long and should be reduced as safeguards against injustice.

The overriding power of the Chief Justice, where the Minister refused to accept a decision of the review board, was a further improvement. However, the review powers conferred on the Chief Justice were limited in their ambit and fell far short of a general review of the merits of the decision.

"The most disturbing omission from the re-

port is the absence of recommendations of effective safeguards to prevent death or injury (physical and mental) during detention or during interrogation while in detention.

"Apart from the more than 40 deaths which have occurred in detention, a cause for grave concern lies in the reports of detainees being referred to hospitals for psychiatric treatment.

"The public no longer believes that detainees are not maltreated and no evidence, so far as the association is aware, has been produced to enable offenders to be brought to book, nor has any adequate explanation been given of the number of suicides who have preferred to die rather than to continue in detention and under interrogation.

"The commission has, in the association's view, failed effectively to recommend safeguards against such occurrences. The association has recommended a considerable number of safeguards to the Minister which, in its view, would go a long way towards remedying the situation.

The commission had recommended the appointment of inspectors to visit detainees in order to acquaint themselves with their well-being or otherwise.

"The association's criticism here is that these inspectors will be nominees of the Minister of Justice. In no sense can they be described as independent 'ombudsmen' responsible to parliament.

"They are required to report only to the Minister of Law and Or-

der. It is suggested that they should report also to the Minister of Justice, who appoints them.

"The recommended new offence of failing to report terrorists is considered a dangerous innovation as it could have the effect for example, of requiring members of a family to inform on one another.

"Such a provision could result in the law being brought into contempt by cutting across family ties of loyalty. The association believes that the offence should be limited to the harbouring, concealing and assisting of persons known to be terrorists."

Mr Knoll said that among instances of specific matters that required to be remedied but which the commission did not appear to have taken into account, were:

- The detainee had no right to know for what he was being detained, the grounds of his detention and what conditions governed his detention.

- There were no rules governing interrogation or the methods employed, nor were there any apparent limit to the duration of solitary confinement.

- Access to detainees might be unnecessarily curtailed by the police and unnecessary mental stress could be caused to wives, children and parents.

- Detainees were brought to trial without notice, or adequate notice, to the attorneys acting for them.

COMMANDO CHIEF DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF SEYCHELLES INVOLVEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Text Pietermaritzburg.--In a sworn statement read to the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday by the hijack trial prosecutor, Mr Cecil Rees, the Commanding Officer of Two Reconnaissance Commando denied any knowledge of 11 of the 43 accused having been in the Seychelles during November last year.

Commandand Danie van der Spuy said in the statement read to Mr Justice N James and two assessors: "If these people were called for service in the Seychelles in the normal course of their duty, I would have had knowledge and records thereof would have been kept.

"Neither during November 1981 nor at any other time did it come to my notice that these accused were officially ordered by the Department of Defence to be called for service in the Seychelles."

Bernard de Vos (27), of Germiston; Johannes de Beer (25), of Pretoria; Patrick Henrick (25), of Table View, Cape; Keith MacLeod, (26), of Bloemfontein; Desmond Walker (27), of Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, OFS; Pieter Doorewaard (28), of Pretoria; Kurt Priefert (38), a German citizen of Johannesburg; Steynn de Wet (30), of Klerksdorp; Alex Deacon (25), of Pretoria; William Dunlop-Paul (46), of Johannesburg; and Alan Mann (30), of Germiston were the 11 men involved.

CSO: 4700/919

SOUTH AFRICAN 'LACK OF DIRECTION' CITED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 12

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

THE greatest problem facing South Africa's foreign relations is concern in the UK, USA, West Germany and France about an apparent lack of direction in South African policy-making over the past year, Mr Gavin Relly, president of the South Africa Foundation, told the foundation's 22nd annual general meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing about a thousand delegates and foreign representatives at the Carlton Hotel, Mr Relly warned that South Africa would attract international scrutiny in the year ahead, especially with respect to the Government's relations to the President's Council's recommendations and The South West African independence issue.

Foreign representatives at the meeting included the ambassadors of Bophuthatswana, Spain and the Republic

of China, as well as the consuls general for Switzerland, the UK, Belgium, France, Italy, Bolivia and Paraguay. Switzerland's first secretary and a representative from the Australian consulate were also present.

"Great expectations unfulfilled are always followed by excessive disillusionment," said Mr Relly. "Political realities such as mollifying conservative fears, circumventing bureaucratic obstinacy, conceding some points to gain others, proceeding almost by stealth as the target of a reform gradually becomes a fait accompli, while at all costs maintaining the authority of the state and the stability of the country are seldom fully appreciated."

Mr Relly outlined the major reforms in the past year as the emergence of an organised Black labour force which negotiated its price to industry and the progress made in the education of Blacks, urban housing facilities and business

opportunities, but warned that, nonetheless, the country's future might be characterised by a degree of social turbulence while these and other adjustments to the society took effect.

He said the main incidents which had provoked criticism of South Africa overseas and which had done the country's reputation harm were the treatment of the Nyanga squatters, the closing down of the Post and the Sunday Post, the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, the South African incursion into Angola, the Maputo raid and the Seychelles affair.

mate concerns. He said the USA and South Africa were realising that their mutual interests were at least as real and as substantial as their differences.

As far as France was concerned, despite some initial strongly anti-South African speeches by Socialist President Francois

Mitterand, there was a certain continuity in French foreign policy towards South Africa, in that the French had always been reluctant to make an "either-or" choice between Black Africa and South Africa.

The French Government was well aware that South Africa had become a major supplier of coal and other products to France, and that the Koeberg nuclear plant was an important show-piece for French technology. In the first nine months of 1981 French exports to South Africa increased

by an astounding 73,5 percent while imports increased by 10 percent.

Nevertheless, he noted that the ANC and Swapo had been authorised to open offices in Paris and an inter-parliamentary friendship group had been shelved.

Trade with West Germany continued to flourish and South Africa received very little adverse attention because of the country's own internal problems, namely inflation, unemployment, excessive public expenditure and the resistance to the stationing of German soil of medium-

CSO: 4700/906

SPLIT IN WITWATERSRAND STUDENT COUNCIL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THERE has been a split in the Students' Representative Council of the University of Witwatersrand.

The disunity in the SRC reached a climax on Wednesday night when three of the members of the executive committee were "asked" to resign, during a meeting.

Since Wednesday night, the SRC had tried to keep the break and disagreement between its "leftist" members and its "liberal" members quiet.

It is understood that the president of the SRC, Mr Jeremy Clark, considered resigning from his position on Wednesday night.

Mr Clark confirmed rumours of a split in the SRC to The Citizen, yesterday.

"We had to reshuffle our executive commit-

tee. But I wouldn't call the event a split in the council," he said.

He said he was not going to resign. He also confirmed the resignation of the three women members of the executive committee.

"They had acted inappropriately but they will retain their portfolios even though they are not members of the executive committee anymore," he said.

The three members who had to resign formed the left wing of the SRC — only leftists and liberals. The break was not between a right-wing group and a left-wing group, "but between leftists and liberals", Mr Clark said.

The three members who were "asked" to resign are Ruth Bekker, Judy Mellor and Meana Soelho.

CSO: 4700/919

TOP AFRIKAANS EDUCATORS REJECT ASIAN MINISTER CONCEPT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

TWO prominent Afrikaans education leaders, Professor Hennie Maree, Rector of the Pretoria Onderwyserskollege and chairman of the Federation of Teachers' Associations, and Mr Koos Steyn, general secretary of the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging, last night hit at Mr Barend du Plessis, MP for Florida, for having implied in Parliament that a Coloured or an Asian could become a Cabinet Minister according to the 1977 constitutional proposals of the National Party.

Mr Steyn, who addressed the Wonderboomfort Rapportryerskorps in Pretoria last night, said that in his personal capacity "he totally distanced himself from Mr Du Plessis' standpoint in

Parliament which implied that a non-White could also become Minister of the Department of National Education."

He said Mr Du Plessis' standpoint was even the more serious against the background of the De Lange Commission's recommendation that there should be only one Ministry of Education for all races.

He told the Rapportryers: "If my interpretation is correct that Mr Du Plessis' statement in Parliament could also mean a mixed Department of National Education, the Afrikaner teachers of the Transvaal and I say this with the full authority of our Transvaal chairman of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, Professor Maree, we reject one Ministry and one Department of Education for all races."

When approached on

the matter last night, Prof Maree stated: "I believe in a just system for all, a system in which each population group would control their own affairs.

"I also believe that it is necessary that consultation and co-ordination should take place.

"But I seriously differed from Mr Du Plessis on his interpretation of the matter and I told the head committee that what I have said inside the committee, I would repeat outside.

"If a Coloured or Asian could become a Minister of Defence or of Finance it was to my opinion an infringement of White control of the cabinet.

"I cannot accept it, irrespective of Mr Du Plessis' explanation to me during the head committee meeting." prof Maree said.

DETAILS ON EDUCATION FOR BLACKS IN 1982 GIVEN

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

Developments in Black education over the past eight years have been considerable and it is clear they will continue this year.

The Department of Education and Training will have about 80 000 more pupils at school than in 1981. Apart from extensions to existing schools, 181 new schools opened in January.

The numbers of schools, teachers and pupils this year (last year's figures in brackets) are:

Schools: Primary, 6 750 (6 580); Secondary, 289 (278); Total, 7 039 (6 858).

Teachers: Primary, 32 000 (30 823); Secondary, 7 600 (6 827); Total, 39 600 (37 650).

Pupils: Primary, 1 415 500 (1 364 000); Secondary, 255 100 (226 000); Total, 1 670 600 (1 590 000).

Compulsory Education

Compulsory education, first introduced in 1981, is being extended and now includes 250 schools and 70 000 pupils.

It is clear that compulsory education has a direct influence on the quality of education in Sub-standards.

Pre-primary Education

Pre-primary institutions which meet certain requirements will be subsidised by the department this year. The subsidy will be R25 per pupil per quarter and will only apply to five-year-olds — those who turn six in 1982. In due course the subsidy will be increased to include three and four-year-olds.

Primary Education

Primary education will be upgraded in more schools in 1982. About 500 000 pupils are already benefiting directly from this. The *school readiness programme* has been implemented in almost all urban primary schools and the department is planning to introduce the programme at farm schools as soon as possible.

The *remedial education programme* for handicapped pupils has been introduced at a further 20 schools, making a total of 104 schools with 3 500 pupils in remedial classes. Because of the special-

ised nature of this type of education, one teacher is required for every 25 pupils.

Teacher Training

The new East Rand College of Education, which opened in January, 1982, brings to eight the total number of colleges under the jurisdiction of the department.

All pre-standard 10 teacher training courses are being phased out and the following three-year post standard 10 courses were introduced this year:

Pre-primary teacher's diploma; primary teacher's diploma (junior primary or senior primary); secondary teacher's diploma (without degree subjects); secondary teacher's diploma (with degree subjects); and technical teacher's diploma.

Further training courses to enable teachers to improve their professional qualifications so that they can teach effectively in secondary schools were introduced in 1981. More than 360 teachers attended these courses at Mabopane East, Soweto, Langz and Sebokeng. This year the courses will also be held at Potchefstroom, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth and on the East Rand. About 1 000 additional teachers will be involved.

Adult Education

About 65 000 students will be enrolled at more than 350 centres this year. The department is considering practical courses as part of the adult education programme. This year particular attention will be given to improving the quality of tuition and specific guidance to students on correct study methods.

Technical Education

Several technical high schools using existing technical centres at Guguletu, Bloemfontein, Welkom and Port Elizabeth, are being used to promote secondary technical education leading to a technical matriculation certificate.

Secondary technical education will also be offered at Vanderbijlpark and Germiston where the workshops of technical centres will be used for the practical training.

In Soweto, 12 secondary schools became comprehensive schools, offering both academic and technical courses.

Three new technical colleges will open this year in Pietermaritzburg, Uitenhage and Katlehong (Germiston). The Department of Education and Training now has 16 technical colleges.

Building Programmes

A total of 22 new primary schools (390 classrooms) and 31 secondary schools (714 classrooms) were built between January 1981 and March, 1982. In the same time 885 classrooms were added to existing primary schools and 226 to secondary schools.

A further 600 classrooms were built to meet the expansion of compulsory education.

The total number of classrooms built between January, 1981, and March, 1982, was 2 815.

Age Limits

Regulations about age limits for pupils in certain classes were published in 1981 and became effective in January this year.

They are 16 years for primary schools, 18 years for standards six, seven and eight, and 20 years for standards nine and ten.

According to newspaper reports and from inquiries received, it is unfortunately very clear that these regulations and their application are being exploited by bodies and individuals who do not have the educational interests of pupils at heart. There are clear indications that unfounded suspicion is being sown and unnecessary confusion is being created about the implementations of the regulations.

The aims of these regulations are two-fold:

- Educationally, the aim is to have pupils of the same age in the same class. The syllabuses, textbooks, and teaching methods used in a class take into account the age of pupils. Great age differences in the same class have a retarding effect on the normal development of pupils and could create serious disciplinary problems; and

- Administratively, the aim is to bring this department in line with other departments of education.

The aim is not to conduct a witch-hunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children, or to limit education opportunities. Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools and who progress satisfactorily without being obstacles to other pupils, will not be debarred from schools unnecessarily.

The department realises there are many different factors which have to be borne in mind in implementing these regulations, and has dealt with the matter responsibly and with great understanding. The following prove this:

- The Council of Education and Training, on which teachers and other educationists are represented, was consulted in the drafting of the Act and the regulations.

- The regulations were published in 1981 for general information, but were not implemented, so as to provide parents with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents.

- In 1982 a start was made with the implementation, but due to the variety of circumstances and factors which may differ from place to place, the method of implementation was delegated to regional directors. Parents retain the right of appeal to the director-general.

- Guidelines for the careful implementation of the regulations in the interest of the education of pupils were issued to regional directors. Every effort was made to enlighten all interested people and bodies through the Press, the radio and through meetings at circuit and regional levels.

It was made clear that pupils who exceeded the age limits but who progressed normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons, would not be affected.

In all cases regional directors have been urged to use the greatest discretion and understanding in applying the regulations and carefully to consider the merits of each application received for the admission of pupils who exceed the age limits.

STANDARD BANK FORECASTS MAJOR DEFICIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 21

[Text]

THERE is no doubt that throughout 1982 and well into 1983 the South African balance of payments problem will force policy in the direction of fiscal stabilisation and restrictive monetary policy, Standard Bank says in its latest Economic Review.

Analysing the international growth environment and the implications of this for the South African economy, Standard says the major impact of an only moderate recovery in major export markets will be on the balance of payments, in particular on the current account.

The bank says it is estimated that the current account this year will again show a huge deficit (the deficit for 1981 is estimated at R4 900-million).

The extent of the shortfall will depend materially on the gold price.

On the basis of assumed gold price averages of \$350 and \$400 this year, and assuming the existing policy mix, the deficits are likely to reach, respectively R4 500-million and R3 700-million.

The most direct effect of the account problem faced by South Africa is on monetary policy and here the authorities are confronted with a dilemma.

Rapid increases in the money supply over the past two years and excessively high inflation make the continuation of a policy of high interest rates and tight credit imperative. However, the need to fund the current account deficit and to avoid too rapid a depletion of the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves may at the same time necessitate large scale borrowing in the overseas money and capital markets.

This would tend to counteract tightening domestic monetary measures. There is also another effect: South Africa's demands for medium-term loan (3-7 years) have already increased to such an extent that there has been a perceptible increase in the cost of such medium-term facilities.

The bulk of these funds have been raised by public sector borrow-

ers and public utilities but in recent weeks private sector borrowers have also entered the market for short-term loans.

The interest rate policy now being implemented is closely affected by the Reserve Bank's manipulation of the margins on forward purchases and sales of US dollars.

From the third quarter last year the policy has been broadly neutral. This means that the cost (or benefit) of covering dollar commitments forward has tended to equate the cost of trade credit in the local money market with that in offshore markets.

At this stage, the country has ample short-term credit (up to 12 months) available to it and large inflows of capital could be introduced by pitching forward margins at levels which would result in dollar import finance being available at costs substantially lower than the prime overdraft rate (19 percent) or other instruments of finance.

At present, the con-

trol of inflation still appears to be a major policy priority, and the authorities are aiming to achieve their objectives by curbing credit.

A worsening of the current account deficit may, however, necessitate increased borrowing in overseas markets and a reduction in the forward margins to lower the effective cost of covered dollar credits to well below the ruling discount rate.

This implies that monetary policy measures will have to be complemented by a very tight fiscal policy to maintain an overall restrictive stance.

Since August last year, the Reserve Bank's exchange rate policy has moved away from a pattern in which the dollar/rand exchange rate reflected changes in key international exchange rates and underlying trends in the South African balance of payments.

The policy now appears to be one of allowing the spot rate to reflect some short-term market fluctuations, but nevertheless to sup-

port the rand above \$1.00-R1 in spite of a deterioration in the balance of payments position.

This change is understandable to the extent that a sharp depreciation (devaluation) of the rand from current levels would in the short-term increase the pressure on domestic prices.

Instead, the policy thrust is to curb the current account deficit by restricting overall demand through tight money policies and, probably, by means of an austerity Budget.

If a broadly based recovery materialises overseas and export demand revives, the practice of supporting the rand will continue to be viable, but a further fall in the gold price or continued depressed overseas markets would clearly necessitate a review of the present exchange rate policy as well.

Similarly, the shape of developments abroad will determine the duration for which restrictive monetary and fiscal policies will have to be applied.

POLICE STATION ATTACKERS APPEAL TREASON SENTENCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 12

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.

— The appeal against the death sentence of three men convicted of high treason was heard by the appeal court yesterday.

The convictions of Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naphtali Manana arose from deeds that culminated in an attack on the Soekmekaar Police Station on January 4, 1980.

The three men were convicted by Mr Justice, J P O de Villiers in the Transvaal Supreme Court on November 17, 1980. Sentence was held over, to be imposed if necessary, on a charge of robbery and two counts of attempted murder.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Viljoen and Mr Justice van Heerden (acting Judge of Appeal).

Argument was placed before the court by Mr J Browde, SC,

with Mr M Basslian for Lubisi and Mashigo, and by Mr I Mohamed, SC, with Mr Basslian for Manana. The State's argument was submitted by Mr J C H Jansen, SC, with Mr A F du Toit.

It was submitted that the death sentence should not have been imposed. Reliance for this submission was placed on the immaturity of the appellants and the absence of "inherent evil" in them.

There was their vulnerability to instigation and propaganda at the time they were recruited by the African national Congress and thereafter, the systematic process of conditioning and brainwashing they underwent for a substantial period of time while under the effective control of the ANC, the acts perpetrated were only at an embryonic stage in the ultimate mischief that constituted the crime of high treason.

The death sentence for high treason was appropriate only in extreme cases which, it

was contended, was not in the case of Lubisi, Mashigo and Manana.

On evidence, it was clear that they refrained from deliberately killing the witnesses Mashapa and Mothiba, who were at the police station.

In the circumstances, they could easily have done so. It was submitted that the trial court erred in holding that a handgrenade was deliberately tossed at Mashapa and that two shots were fired into the charge office.

No apparent reason appeared for the disparity in the sentence imposed on their co-accused.

The overt acts they committed were said to be no closer to the ultimate goal than those committed by Moses Molebatsi and Benja-

min Tau, who were also convicted of high treason, which included planning of a rocket attack on the petrol storage tanks at Waltloo, Pretoria, Molebatsi and Tau were sentenced to

20 years imprisonment.

For the State, it was submitted that the trial judge had not misdirected himself in the exercise of his discretion to impose the death sentence.

The sentence was not disturbingly inappropriate in the light of the acts of treason committed by the three men.

All three admitted that they had robbed a Mr Montle of his vehicle, and then attacked the Soekmekaar Police Station. It was common cause that they were in possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition that were concealed after the attack. It was also common cause that they were all members of the ANC.

In a case such as this one, where community interests were assailed, the court was entitled to set the accuseds' personal circumstances subordinate to the interests of the community, and to attach greater weight to the deterrent factor. — Sapa.

BARCLAYS CONSULTANT: MANUFACTURING IN RELATIVELY SOUND POSITION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 19

[Text]

MANUFACTURING and retail companies are entering the second year of the current business cycle contraction in a much sounder financial position than in the previous downswing, but the cash position of the mining industry has considerably deteriorated over the past year, Dr Johan Cloete, group economic consultant of Barclays Bank, says in the latest Business Brief.

Dr Cloete says one of the main reasons for the strong cash and general financial position of manufacturing and retail trade is probably that the economy has experienced a prolonged expansion since 1978.

During this period the two sectors were able to push up their profits substantially.

Dr Cloete points out that mining and wholesale firms are not so

fortunate.

"Owing to depressed mineral prices, in particular that sharp fall in the price of gold, the cash position of the mining industry has deteriorated considerably over the past year.

"Wholesale firms too, do not appear to be in a happy cash position owing to considerable commitments in stocks," he says.

A sample drawn by the Department of Statistics indicates that manufacturing companies upped their after-tax profits substantially in 1979 and 1980.

After-tax profits of these companies increased by no less than 48,5 percent in 1979 and 54,4 percent in 1980.

At the same time, capital expenditure on fixed assets by these companies also increased strongly during 1979 and 1980 by 42,6 percent and 30,4 percent respectively.

FIRST FULLY MULTI-NATIONAL SPORTS STADIUM OPENS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

IT was a stimulating and spectacular event when the first fully multi-national sport stadium in the country, was opened near Orkney, Transvaal, at the weekend.

About 15 000 people attended the opening of the near R7-million Harry Oppenheimer Stadium which can comfortably seat 25 000 people.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of State Administration, said in his opening address that he trusted the sport complex would not only become the rendezvous of the local community where new ties of friendship and good relations could be established, but that it would attract sportsmen and women of international calibre.

He said the sports field had proved a very successful contribution towards the development of the human character.

"It is the school of

life where one can learn to improve on one's own shortcomings, where one can realise that nothing is impossible for the one who has will, the enthusiasm and the zest to persist, the place where one can discover that all things precious are as difficult as they are rare," he said.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation said he hoped the stadium would bring together the people of the many different backgrounds who worked on the Vaal Reef Mine.

A gymnastic display and a march-past of sportsmen and women representing all the 38 sports clubs on Vaal Reefs led by the band of the South African Prisons' Department and drum-majorettes, added to the evening.

A massed rhythmical, free, standing and tribal dancing by miners on the Reef wound up the evening.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES ON EXPORT GOODS TO BE DROPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. -- Specially reduced railway rates on export goods and the Finance Charges Aid Scheme are to be discontinued from April 1, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers announced yesterday.

The Minister said the decision had been taken after a study of present financial conditions.

"In the light of present financial conditions, the necessity for the continuation of certain forms of export assistance had been re-examined against the background of the sharp depreciation of the rand against the US dollar by 22 percent and against a weighted basket of foreign currencies by about 14 percent during 1981, which benefit South Africa's exports to a considerable extent," he said.

"Consequently, it had

been decided to discontinue, with effect from April 1, 1982, the provision on the budget of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, for the granting to exporters of specially-reduced railway rates and aid in respect of finance charges, known as the Finance Charges Aid Scheme."

The decision had been taken after intensive discussions with the Minister of Finance, the Minister said.

"It should not be construed as an underestimation by the government of the importance for the country of a continued export effort."

"In fact, exports continued to be of cardinal importance for the Republic's continued economic development."

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/902

RAND, DE BEERS DROP ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Impact of Gold Price

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THE drop in the gold price has now begun to take its toll on virtually all sectors of the South African economy when it yesterday forced the rand to drop for the first time below the dollar.

Dealers expect the rand to weaken further in the months to come unless there is a sharp turn around in the gold price.

The influence of the weak gold price — and the deterioration in South Africa's other exports — is clearly reflected in the movement in the value of the rand

since the beginning of last year when it was still trading at \$1.35.

Some dealers in Johannesburg were saying yesterday that the South African Reserve Bank had been supporting the rand since the sharp drop in the price of gold since last Thursday.

They said the bank was doing this deliberately in an effort to try and protect the rand income of gold mines in the hope that the downward trend in the gold price is only temporary.

The downward move-

ment in the value of the rand also make imports in American dollars more expensive, something the Government will welcome at this stage.

There were fears yesterday that the low gold price, huge trade deficit and the like will make it harder for the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Herwood, to present his Budget on March 24. The general feeling is that South Africans will have to tighten their belts more than was originally feared.

De Beers' Dividend Cut by Half

IN a frantic hour or so before the Johannesburg Stock Exchange closed yesterday, about R420-million was wiped off the value of De Beers, the world's largest diamond mining and selling group.

Investors rushed to sell their shares on the news that the group was slashing its final dividend from last year's 50c to only 25c, the first time De Beers has cut its payment to shareholders since 1944, when the Second World War was raging. The shares fell 117c to 650c.

Investment analysts in many parts of the world — De Beers shares are listed on the

main world stock exchanges of London and Europe — have long seen De Beers as a rock solid investment with safe and rising dividends, though in recent months some of that faith has withered.

The world recession has bitten deeply into the willingness of people to acquire diamonds, notably in the United States, with the result that the Central Selling Organisation, set up by De Beers to market the vast bulk of

the world's diamond output, has had to stockpile the stones on a very large scale. At the same time, in an effort to limit the growth of the stockpile, De Beers has been cutting back outputs from its mines.

The efforts have

cost the group dearly: diamond profits have slumped by well over 50 percent, to some R360-million from R803-million, and the size of the stockpile has doubled to R1,4-billion, from just under R700-million.

One result of this massive increase has been a sharp fall in the group's holding of cash--it has long had a reputation for the strength of its liquid balances--to some R224-million from three times that sum (R776-million) at the end of 1980.

For those who bought De Beers' shares last year at the top of the market--at 1 090c--yesterday's slide has proved exceedingly expensive. Their overall loss is 470c a share which, when applied to the group's issued equity capital, means a loss in the JSE market value of about R1,7-million rand, or over 40 percent.

First Cut Since 1944

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 18

[Article by Daan de Kock, Financial Editor]

[Text] A SLUMP in the sales of diamonds, which led to a decrease in earnings of 45,6 percent in the year ended December 31, 1981, forced the mighty De Beers Consolidated group to cut its dividend for the first time since 1944.

The company yesterday declared earnings of 101,1c (185,7c) a share and also halved its final dividend to 25c a share.

The total dividend for the year amounted to 50c a share, compared with 75c a share the previous year.

As soon as the results of the company became known the share price on the JSE dropped by more than 100c because most investors could not believe that the company had cut its dividend.

A similar drop is expected on most of the other stock exchanges on which the shares are quoted.

De Beers' taxed profit in the first six months of the year showed a drop of 39 percent, but the company decided to keep the interim dividend unchanged at 25c a share.

Most analysts were then of the opinion that the results in the second half of the year could be about the same as those of the first quarter.

It was also accepted at the half-way stage by most investors and analysts that the final dividend would at least be kept the same as in the previous year.

The extent to which the company has tried to maintain stability in the supply of rough diamonds by stocking those for which there is no immediate demand has resulted in an increase in stocks of R705 4-million to R1 403,1-million and a decrease in cash of R552 4-million to

R224,0-million.

One of the reasons why the company decided to cut its final dividend could be the sharp decrease in cash resources.

It could also be an indication that the company expects a further drop in sales and increases in stocks so that it wants to retain this cash.

De Beers' earnings for the year, including its share of retained profits from associated companies were R628,3-million, compared with R818,2-million the previous year.

The diamond account for the year decreased from R802,7-million to R360,3-million, but investment income was slightly higher at R179,6-million, compared with R147,1-million the previous year.

Interest for the year dropped from R89,1-million and expenses, including interest paid

of R38,3-million (R13,8-million), totalled R116,5-million (R71,4-million).

Taxation and the state's share of the profits amounted to R101,1-million (R292,5-million), preference dividends R1,8-million and outside interests in profits of subsidiaries R22,6-million (R15,2-million), leaving a net profit of R363,8-million (R668,3-million).

According to the balance sheet, fixed assets rose to R469,7-million (R336,1-million) and investments and loans, which include the carrying costs of associated companies, to R1 693,9-million (R1 325,7-million).

Net current liabilities were R86,1-million, compared with net current assets of R402,6-million.

COMMENT: The cut in the final dividend must have come as a surprise to many inves-

tors on the JSE and elsewhere.

Certain brokers are of the opinion that it can depress the market more in the days to come because De Beers is regarded as one of the blue chips on the market.

Commenting on the diamond market, De Beers says while the demand for lower categories of rough diamonds continues to be satisfactory, the market for the more expensive categories remains depressed.

The immediate outlook for an improvement in the sale of diamonds therefore seems remote.

'No Ground Yet for Pessimism'

THERE were no grounds for pessimism as to the medium- and long-term growth prospects for the South African economy, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said last night.

Addressing a banquet in Johannesburg to mark the inauguration of Barclays Centre for Management Studies, he said that on the contrary, the very purpose of present stabilising policies was to set the stage for the next economic upswing.

The authorities now had a cohesive package of economic stabilisation policies in place which clearly demonstrated their resolve to do whatever was necessary to ensure that the economy made the adjustments required by the adverse external developments of recent months, and made them in good time.

"We are determined to carry the policy of 'consolidation and adjustment' to its logical conclusion. This means exercising tight control over Government spending, banking liquidity and the money supply.

"It also means permitting financial markets to tighten further if necessary and accepting realistic interest rates. The lower average gold price and the other adverse external developments (I have outlined) are facts of life which cannot be ignored or neutralised by money creation or fiscal manipu-

lation.

"We can argue about the appropriate methods of adjustment, weighing up their different costs and benefits. But the inevitability of adjustment must be accepted."

Dr De Kock said that given the inevitability of adjustment in present circumstances, the point needed to be made that in considering the appropriate "mix" of fiscal and monetary policies in South Africa today, there existed a certain "trade-off" between high interest rates, high tax rates (or lower Government spending) and exchange rate depreciation.

As the experience of the past months had shown once again, effective adjustment policies usually included some combination of all three of these "remedies".

"But different 'mixes' are possible. Thus, for example, the more use is made of higher taxes or cuts in Government spending, the less need there will be for interest rates to remain high or to rise further.

"The optimal combination of tax rates, interest rates and spot and forward exchange rates in South Africa, and how to achieve this ideal 'mix', are matters receiving more attention from the monetary authorities in South Africa today than ever before."

CSO: 4700/919

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SERVICEMEN KILLED--A total of 29 South African national servicemen died as a result of enemy action last year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), Gen Malan said a further 116 servicemen died in motor accidents and 34 in other accidents. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

TOURISM EARNINGS--South Africa earned an estimated R520-million from tourism between October 1980 and September last year. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Theo Aronson (NP, nominated), the Minister of Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers said 697 228 foreign tourists visited South Africa during the period, of whom 343 125 were from Europe, 223 944 from Africa and 80 238 from the Americas. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

PICTURES OF PRISONERS--A Bill making provision for the taking of photographs of people arrested and facing any court procedures on any charge, was published yesterday. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill provides for such photographs to be taken of persons arrested on any charge, released on bail or warning or convicted of any offence or against whom a preparatory examination has been concluded. The Bill also provides for the destruction of such photographs once the person concerned has been acquitted by a court. The Bill also extends the category of accused who may be called upon to plead in a magistrate's court in a trial intended for a superior court and contains a provision allowing accessors to take part in decisions on the admissibility of certain evidence. The Bill has been read a first time. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

INVESTMENT IN TRANSKEI--The Transkei Development Corporation has announced that investors are to be allowed to own property in Transkeian industrial areas. The managing director of the corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, announced in Johannesburg the leasehold system was being abolished and an agreement was to be signed with the South African Government offering new and more favourable concessions to industrialists. The system had elicited considerable interest overseas, he said. President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has announced that shares in his country's industries are to be made available soon.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 7]

STEEL EXPORTS--Dunswart Iron and Steel Works say it is difficult to export profitably due to the severely depressed international market. This situation is not expected to change significantly in 1982. The directors say in the annual report that the prevailing business conditions locally for the company's range of products are still good, but they are being tempered by high domestic stocks and the associated high holding costs. In the short term, and until the new section mill is fully operative, the company will experience disruptions in its ability to supply light sections. The effects of the present downturn in the business cycle are expected to continue to be felt in the domestic market this year.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 19]

NEW VESSEL FOR UNICORN--Unicorn lines of Durban has announced the purchase of another vessel, and has launched a new shipping service linking three continents. The vessel, which will go into service next week, is the 8 676 "Kowie," a general cargo carrier-ship with container capacity. The new service will link Sri Lanka to Southern Africa and South America.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 20]

APPLICATION FOR PHONES--A total of 175 956 applications for telephones were outstanding on December 31 last year, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, said. Replying to a question by Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow), he said the waiting list on the Witwatersrand totalled 56 858 while 24 715 applications were outstanding in Cape Town and 19 871 in Durban. More than 270 000 new telephone instruments were connected to the telecommunications system in the 1980/1981 financial year, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/902

BRIEFS

PACT WITH ROK DENIED--Lome, Togo, 12 Mar (AFP)--Authorities here today denied that any commercial agreement had been signed today between Togo and South Korea, as they said had been announced in Seoul. The president of Togo's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gervais Koffi Djondo, said that Togo had broken off diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1974 and was not going to change its position. While some Togolese businessmen had been in Seoul from December 6 to 9 on a private basis, none were there now, Mr Djondo said. He accused the South Korean authorities of using this visit as a pretext "to spread confusion." [Text] [AB122055 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/915

'STRONG CONTINGENT' OF NORTH KOREAN SOLDIERS UNEXPLAINED

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 7-10

[Article: "'Dr. Obote's Remarkable Success'"]

[Text] A strong contingent of North Korean soldiers has, since President Obote's visit to that country, taken up jobs in Uganda.

Information to that effect was contained in a "Radio Uganda News Commentary broadcast" of the 27th January 1982 at 1.00 p.m. and at 5.00 p.m. respectively.

The commentary hinted at a number of issues and revealed, in a bid to expose President Obote's successes in the year 1981, a few rather sensitive points. It started:

"To hear the President of Uganda, Dr. Milton Obote, extol the virtues of multi-party parliamentary democracy, a market for economy, and the merits of foreign investment, is to witness one of Africa's neatest political somersault.

"When toppled from power by former President Idi Amin in 1971, Dr. Obote had led a de facto one-party state. In which there had been no elections since independence in 1962, and which had an increasingly centralised--and struggling--socialist economy."

The commentary which was said to have been extracted from a newspaper called KHALEEJ TIMES of Dubai, United Arab Emirates of 14th January 1982, referred to Dr. Obote as "Africa's born-again pragmatist" with such diplomatic skills that, in a short time, will have enabled him to "muster a wide-ranging combination of allies"! As an example of such skills, the commentary referred to the United States' "increase in its small military aid programme" this year 1982 (of which nature, the commentary did not reveal) while at the same time there is a 40 more strong contingent of North Korean instructors living in the country.

Trying to show how the international community is increasing its confidence in Uganda's financial management, the broadcast revealed that the Uganda government was still committed to bearing the burden of "reparations to

Tanzania whose forces overthrew Amin, and some 1500 soldiers and policemen who remained in the country." The reparations will amount to 125 million (US dollars) over the next 30 months, and further 29 million (US dollars) to Zambia. It is now known why Uganda is paying such a phenomenal amount to Zambia.

About the prospects for foreign investors, the news broadcast had this to say: "Although the British Company, Mitchell Cotts, once again is operating its tea estates (nationalized in the mid 1970s), the most encouraging source of private investment is probably India", recently visited by President Obote. The despatch thus foretold: "A Bill paving the way to the restoration of Asians' assets confiscated under Amin, comes before Parliament next session!" It also spoke of several Indian businessmen who have visited Uganda in the wake of Dr. Obote's visit.

Again on economic front, the broadcast which, for reasons unknown, was as mysteriously withdrawn from the air as it had been brought on, stated how "the economic management in Uganda was being strengthened by the presence of International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistants at the Central Bank and the appointment earlier last year of Morgan Grenfell as financial consultant." Also revealed that a World Bank-chaired Consultative group is expected to meet in April 1982 to review the government's two-year investment plan.

In total, the external debt at the end of June last year had been put at 737 million (US dollars) excluding unverified short-term debts of 200 million (US dollars). Of the \$737 million, 56 percent was due for repayment before 1984. But the creditors' meeting in Paris last November is supposed to have rescheduled the payments' dates.

All in all, the news commentary gave a very optimistic view of the economy in Uganda to the extent that if the ordinary Ugandan was to be contented with only what is certain, he would start to think of an utopian domain here. The budget measures, according to the writers of the commentary, were efficaciously working!

However, a not too much optimistic report was given in respect of security. The news commentary said, "random killings in and around Kampala continue. Accurate figures are difficult to come by, but Western diplomats believe that some 300 people were killed in the last three months in a triangle of territory around Kampala" alone!! "Some of the deaths," the commentary continued, "may be the work of bandits, but there seems little doubt the others are the work of the ill-disciplined army and militia."

Also, the news despatch continued, "over the past year several thousand people have been detained without trial"--a reference to the flagrant violation of human rights in the country which democracy has to nurse in its infancy.

A follow-up to the presence of North Korean soldiers in Uganda showed that the first group of the said strong contingent came on the very day President Obote returned to Uganda from his recent visit to India and North Korea, but

they came in a separate air-craft. Newsmen at Entebbe airport on the day President Obote arrived, noticed some confusion regarding the place where the President was going to convene a press conference, as the V.I.P. lounge was occupied by a large number of North Koreans. At first the newsmen were chased away from the lounge by one of the Ministers; but later on it was decided that the North Koreans be seated with the pressmen and the conference was held in the lounge.

These Koreans were first housed at the Uganda Club and later were transferred elsewhere. According to unofficial reports, these North Korean "instructors" have taken up strategic positions and their number has increased since.

The government has been shy about its relations with North Korea and the presence of that country's nationals here. It will be recalled that in a press conference before Obote went to North Korea, President Obote got out of mood when one of the international journalists asked him if Uganda was getting any military assistance from North Korea. In fact, subsequently a team of foreign pressmen were given deportation orders to quit the country.

President Obote visited North Korea, of all countries, to pay tribute to them for "the role they played" during the "liberation war." That "role," however, has not been explained to Ugandans vis-a-vis the role played by other countries to "liberate" Uganda.

The public had been promised a full report on President Obote's trip to India and North Korea, but up to now the report has not come out!!

CSO: 4700/852

UPC SECRETARIAT WARNING REPORTED AGAINST UPC POLICY

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 10-11

[Article: "Robidra and the Defectors"]

[Text] On Wednesday this week, Robidra, an official in the UPC Secretariat, opened up a UPC Branch for the Uganda Railways Corporation member workers.

In his emotional speech Robidra said they would not allow saboteurs who go around in UPC colours in search of their selfish ends. He specifically referred to defectors to UPC and said they should not go to UPC to revive in the party the "politics of eating" or with other ulterior motives.

To many people, Robidra's warning to party defectors did not appear to reflect the official party policy line. For the whole world now knows what role both the party President and the party Secretary-General have of late played in coercing or/and enticing leaders and members of other parties into UPC. The country remembers the jubilation and the politicking which ensued the crossing in which President Obote himself actively participated and appeared to have taken a lot of satisfaction.

Other opposition members of Parliament have, prior to and after Busoga MPs' defection, been approached; some were just threatened while others promised wealth. In all, almost 25 members of the Opposition have since been enticed to cross to UPC. Among them is now the deceased George Bamutulaki. And defectors of the so-called Democratic Party leaders in various parts of the country (although often names are not given) have made headlines on Radio Uganda and government-controlled newspapers.

Robidra's warning, however, is one encouraging sign that in UPC there are some sane people who do not feast at principles crossings which follow either harassments, threats or promises of material goods to the morally weak: to the detriment of the nation.

CSO: 4700/852

CRACKDOWN ON NON-UPC LEAVES UNIVERSITY WITHOUT FACULTY

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 11-12

[Article: "Crack Down on Non-UPC Leave Makerere University Without Lecturers"]

[Text] Makerere University is experiencing serious shortage of lecturers in all faculties and, as a result, for several days students have been seen loitering on the campus without any lecture.

This follows a crack down on non-UPC lecturers at the university since after the last general elections. Consequently, many professors and lecturers have fled to other countries in the course of the year and continue to do so to date.

As the academic situation at the university grew from bad to worse, Dr. Luwuliza-Kirunda in his capacity as UPC Secretary-General (only heaven knows under whose authority) surprisingly turned to Democratic Party members of Parliament requesting them to take up part-time jobs as lecturers at Makerere.

In separate letters to so far six DP members of Parliament Luwuliza-Kirunda acknowledged the shortage of lecturers at Makerere University and coaxed the DP MPs to accept and offer some of their time to help bridge the gap until such time as the University will get enough teaching manpower of its own.

However, what disturbed those who knew of that development particularly the leaders of the Democratic Party in general is the fact that the invitation letters were written on UPC Party official letter-heads of the UPC Secretariat and were signed by Dr. Luwuliza-Kirunda as the UPC Secretary-General.

The MPs written to were: Hon. Sam Kuteesa and Hon. J.B. Kawanga (for Law); Hon. Prof. P. Mulema, Hon. A. Kafumbe-Mukasa; Hon. G.M. Ssendawula (for Commerce and Economics); Hon. Prof. P. Sebuufu (for Medicine) and Hon. C. Kiwanuka-Musisi (for Education).

The UPC Secretary General, Dr. Luwuliza-Kirunda, asked these DP MPs to reply to the Ministry (which ministry, he did not specify) within two weeks indicating the number of hours they would put in every week or every month and their convenient days and time on those days. Kirunda further stated in the letters that these MPs would be paid at a rate of Shs 300/- per hour.

According to unconfirmed sources from the DP Headquarters, the Hon. MPs approached were not happy with the way the request had been made--by the UPC Secretary General, of all people!! One of them, when approached by MUNNANSI, said that he would probably have taken the offer seriously had it come from such offices as that of the Vice-Chancellor of Makerere University or the Secretary of the Appointment Council or from the Minister responsible for Education. But to have come from a Secretary General of the UPC, the Hon. MP continued, is a sign of "lack of seriousness of purpose, to say the most least."

What exact steps, if any, would be taken by the MPs concerned regarding the issue were not immediately known especially as the letters were written to them in their individual capacities.

CSO: 4700/852

REASONS FOR 'CROSSOVERS' TO UPC DISCUSSED

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 12-14

[Response by V. A. Ovonji, Democratic Party national publicity secretary, to an article in THE EQUATOR of 12 January 1982]

[Text] We take the opportunity in response to an interesting story in the weekly: THE EQUATOR of 12th January, 1982, styled: "Inside Story Unveiled Why MPs Crossed From DP." The article also posed a question whether Waibale's case was the last straw.

According to the majority of the people in Busoga who voted these men on the DP manifesto and who are still unflinchingly staunch supporters of the DP, the story and the self-centred reasons advanced, could ironically be the last straw in the future political career of the gentlemen whom the Basoga have been tempted to liken to seven blind mice!

First of all, if THE EQUATOR Investigation Bureau interviewed the Busoga MPs in the search for the reasons produced in the article, one is shocked by the reasons why the MPs did join the DP in the first place, and indeed why now they have joined UPC!

Rather than recount here the reasons which they advanced in THE EQUATOR, we would prefer to go straight into examining analytically the allegations one by one.

Thus they claimed, they joined the party in block. But joining a party in block suggests that the entire population of Busoga by some magic decided to join the DP. On the other hand it may simply mean that a clique of people after seeing the trend of affairs in the country decided to go with the wave. And the latter appears to have been the case. Any case, a collective decision of the kind may very often reflect lack of personal principles. But our 7 friends in Busoga confessed how conveniently they can abandon their individual principles.

Moreover, supposing leaders in Ankole, West Nile, Kigezi etc. were to join in block and each group would demand a certain portfolio e.g. Ministry of Finance, what would happen? It should be made clear that the DP leadership never at no occasion whatsoever, ever entered into a deal with any individual,

block of individual or leaders or with a certain tribe for any particular favours over other people, groups or tribes. If some Busoga prospective candidates ever entertained the hope for some ministries, that can either be viewed as the normal innocent expectations, or more negatively it smacks of opportunism on the part of some of them. This opportunism appears to have been a drive into crossing. Perhaps Dr. Obote entered into some deal with the group or with certain members in the group. Since Dr. Obote occupies the portfolio of finance one would hope that this is the time for him to relinquish it to, maybe Magezi, Waibale, or Nabeeta, in order to appease the "block."

About arrests, there has been mass arrests and untold suffering of DP followers not only in Busoga but in almost all other parts of Uganda to the extent that one, sometimes, even found it extremely hard to keep abreast with the trend. Many of those who have suffered appreciate the difficulties the party faces in the circumstances and appreciate the limited efforts the party has exerted for their freedom morally and wherever it has been possible, materially.

It would be absolutely naive and unreasonable for one to think that the DP Headquarters can, given the conditions in the country, start something like a widows' or detainees' funds which would satisfactorily cope up with the adverse political problems as this country has witnessed since independence.

About religion biasness in DP who would believe them? DP is always accused of being catholic, but it never accuses UPC protestant, because the DP membership feels religion in Uganda is no longer an issue. One day when a religious break-down of UPC MPs, Ministers, and UPC's appointments in government, parastatal bodies etc. will be given, facts will reveal that UPC is more biased religiously than any other party in the country. Sensible people have no quarrel with the 7 MPs from Busoga if they feel comfortable with the thought that they have gone to a party where they belong. To them domination by a religion they believe in, is much preferable to the quality of leadership the country yearns for delivery. Thank God, the majority of the masses in the country have transcended these "traditional" trivial matters.

On our side it must, however, be made abundantly clear that it is our belief that the millions of protestants or catholics who have either joined DP or UPC did so out of their own personal conviction. In our view their judgement should be respected. Therefore the leadership of both UPC and DP and the country at large would be well-advised to watch out for such leaders of darkness as the few crossers who may wish to drag this country down a gaping abyss of the type that has been swallowing up Northern Ireland. This we must avoid at all costs!

Thus the warning: for the sake of Uganda and religious freedom, let no one use religion for his personal interests. None of the MPs has his church mandate to act on its behalf. The UPC does not benefit either because it can be said that protestants are joining other protestants!! Neither will Uganda politics get any better. As politicians they should have dissented publicly on principle. It is obvious, that principles don't exist. It is eating, that matter.

There is also complaint about the selection of Directors of the Foundation for African Development. Why not challenge it. It seems that defectors are happy with the way the UPC chief selects the party executives by nomination—democracy through one man choice! At least for us in the DP people know that in the true sense of the word, we democratically elect our leaders from bottom to top. But to be over-worried about a foundation that has not yet even functioned! Instead of looking at how the UPC has run over the years is to expose the cover of personal weakness. Doesn't this come out clearly when a possibility of government of unity 'suggestion' by Obote is adduced by the MPs as yet another grievance? The Basoga who are staunch DP supporters will not be deceived by self-political weaklings. It will be recalled that at the time of their crossing these honourable men had either been arrested and detained or were living under fear of being arrested and detained. It is strange for a UPC diehard to suggest that they had seen light. Seeing light is a free-willed realisation of one's inner evil or mistakes which could not be possible in the then existing tense conditions of these crossers.

In many ways THE EQUATOR must be thanked for exposing the contradictions. For the MPs who crossed, it is clear that they joined the DP so that on winning they will eat. As THE EQUATOR recalls, one UPC hardliner commented that he was not surprised because those crossers were congressmen who had defected to DP and were now returning home.

But, please, let them not confuse anyone. History has already judged them. Next time UPC loses they will join the winning party.

CSO: 4700/852

ZERBO, TOURE SPEAK AT BANQUET IN OUAGADOUGOU

AB121805 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Guinean President Sekou Toure begins the second and last day of his visit to our country today. This second day will be marked by the issuing of a final communique this morning at the Presidential Palace. It will be followed by a press conference. The Guinean delegation leaves our capital around 1500.

Before then, we wish to inform you that head of state Col Saye Zerbo and his wife last night gave a gala dinner for the Guinean presidential couple and their delegation at the Presidential Palace. The ceremony took place in the presence of high-ranking state dignitaries and members of the diplomatic corps. During the ceremony, head of state Col Saye Zerbo welcomed our illustrious guests and expressed his satisfaction with the quality of relations between our country and our sister Guinean republic. He added that it is, in fact, a courageous son of Africa, an intransigent defender of African dignity and liberty and a heroic fighter against colonialism who helped in dismantling the colonial order that the people of Upper Volta are receiving today with great joy. Colonel Saye Zerbo emphasized the similarity of the positions of Upper Volta and Guinea on several issues constituting all sorts of challenges which have to be met by our countries in a world full of selfishness.

On the situation in southern Africa, Col Saye Zergo stated that if even the rearguard battles--like those being undertaken by southern Africa--perpetuate the humiliations and sufferings on part of us, they are condemned by the irreversible evolution of our time. Above everything else, we have to regret the movements which want hegemony over our continent. This retards and disturbs greatly the fundamental priority [words indistinct] our economic equipment and our social development.

Colonel Saye Zergo reiterated Upper Volta's willingness to work in harmony with other African countries in the search for regional solutions to problems of horizontal solidarity.

Addressing Mrs Andree Toure, wife of the Guinean president, he assured her of the entire admiration of her Upper Voltan sisters for the courage, dignity and selflessness she has always shown in her noble duties as the first lady of Guinea by the side of her illustrious husband.

In his speech which lasted about 30 minutes--an extract of which we are going to present to you--President Sekou Toure said he was highly impressed by the warm and fraternal welcome accorded him and his delegation.

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Guinean delegation we sincerely thank you. We say "thank you" for the unforgettable welcome that you have accorded us. Thank you for the expression of fraternity and of solidarity as witnessed by the massive popular demonstration that greeted the arrival on Upper Voltan soil of the messenger of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. I also thank you for the total readiness you have shown as far as Guinea is concerned for a fertile and durable cooperation with our country as well as with the whole of Africa. Some 80 months ago, we were here with you in Ouagadougou. It was on 10 July 1975; and today, 11 March 1982, Almighty God, by his clear-sightedness, benevolence and solicitude, has sent us rain which is necessary for the economic progress of our countries. And as we are all wet, we will continue saying, "Thank you God" because, in this country situated in the equatorial region, almost 80 percent of the inhabitants are farmers and are very grateful for this divine gift of rain [words indistinct].

Dear brothers, we say that we are ready for a sincere, loyal and lasting cooperation--a cooperation that benefits our peoples--a cooperation of our work sites for the construction of our fatherland which was beautiful, bright with vitality and which must be compared with the other continents on the basis of equality. We are ready, in all spheres of African life, to join hands with you in order to ensure the acceleration of the evolution process.

We have experienced the same past glory, because, long before this colonial conquest in Africa, our people had built vast empires, had a distinctive way of life and constructed with the help of the materials they had on their land all that was needed to satisfy their needs--both for security and for harmonious development. Our people were therefore able to construct an African civilization--a more human civilization, a man-to-man civilization which was the unique instrument for their development. Evidently, this vertical development broke down. It was interrupted. And, of course, Upper Volta, like Guinea; Guinea, like Senegal; Senegal, like Mali; [word indistinct] like Tanzania, like [name indistinct] knew power and foreign sovereignty; it was colonialism. But our great parents never accepted the loss of their responsibility, and that is why they transmitted to us their faith in the destiny of the continent. They asked us to continue to reclaim our independence and that is why today, with the exception of a few areas, the whole of Africa is henceforth free under the banner of liberty and national sovereignty. [end recording]

Cultural demonstrations held by the folklore groups--Gomache, Monchi, Gwanchi and the Nabakale choral group--ended gala dinner around 0100.

CSO: 4719/672

AUTHORITIES DENY MOVE TO CREATE SECOND PARTY

AB140945 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Mar (AFP)--The Zairian authorities reaffirmed on several occasions over the weekend their commitment to maintaining the MPR as the sole ruling party and denied any move to create another party.

On Friday, the Zairian commissioner (minister) for information, Kande Dzambulate, denied that the government had begun negotiations with the 13 parliamentarians who were stripped of their civil and political rights in December 1980, with a view to setting up a second party.

Following a meeting of the Executive Council (government), he admitted that the 13 former parliamentarians met on two occasions with the vice-first state commissioner (vice-prime minister) and state commissioner for territorial administration (minister for interior), Yunduawe te Pemako. He stated that during the meetings the 13 former parliamentarians were sermonized "for persisting in their mistake."

Mr Kande also pointed out that on Thursday the government asked the ministries of territorial administration and justice as well as the security services to take immediately "necessary measures to preserve peace and security for the citizens and to safeguard the established constitutional order."

On Thursday the executive committee of the party criticized the "subversive and anticonstitutional" acts of certain "misled sons" and accused them of spreading whimsical rumors on the imminent setting up of an eventual second party."

Reaffirming the existence of the MPR as the sole national party, the executive committee asked for the dismissal of cadres "known for their lukewarmness and their equivocal attitude."

Finally, during a meeting held on Friday evening the secretary general of the youth wing of the MPR (JMPR) called for vigilance in order to "detect and reduce to impotence all the adventurers who want to disturb peace, national unity and political stability."

Nzanda Buama also called for a purge within the ranks of the party in order to eliminate the "lukewarm cadres who team up with internationally financed enemies of the revolution."

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21-22 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] From 16 to 18 February 1982, the Islamic Community of Zaire met in regular general assembly in the Party's historic city of N'Sele. Out of this assembly came the new governing committee introduced below. Since a number of inherent problems had arisen within the community, this meeting was necessary to restore order to the house. And in fact all the doubts and misunderstandings have been cleared away. Furthermore, the assembly put an end to all the slanderous accusations lodged against the community's president, Al'Hadji Tambwe Kauzeni Abedi.

In this way, the community is off to a fresh start. Here is the declaration issued at the close of the assembly sessions, as well as the makeup of the new governing committee.

Declaration

We, the undersigned, constituting a majority of active members of the non-profit association known as the Islamic Committee of Zaire, commonly known as COMIZA, do hereby declare that we have appointed, as of 16 February 1982, to the offices appearing next to their names, the following more fully qualified persons, modifying our declaration of 31 July 1978 and confirmed by order n° 037/79 issued on 4 March 1978 by the Department of Justice.

Makeup of Governing Committee

Tambwe Abedi Kauzeni - Kisangani - president of the Islamic Council, legal representative of COMIZA.

Al'Hadji Lusufu Lusangi - Kalemie - Dean of the Islamic Council.

Al'Hadji Manoka Nkunga - Kinshasa - vice president of the Islamic Council.

Sheikh Ali Kabonga - Lubumbashi - vice president, Islamic Council.

Cit. Hussein Ali Kumba K. - Kisangani - vice president, Islamic Council.

Al'Hadji Rashidi Heradi - Kisangani - secretary-general, COMIZA.

Al'Hadji Ebalo Manzonso - Kisangani - secretary-general for social works.

Al'Hadji Sabiti Zhera - Kindu - national secretary for worship.

Cit. Shabani Kembe Kayemba - Kinshasa - national secretary for education.

Cit. Ali Mbumba Ibrahim - Kisangani - national secretary for finances.

Al'Hadji Ngandu Kasonga I - Kinshasa - national inspector of finances.

Al'Hadji Mabelu Ikofo - Kinshasa - deputy national inspector of finances.

Al'Hadji Tshibinda Aboub - Kinshasa - national treasury.

Sheikh Awamu Shabani Kafi - Kinshasa - national advisor on religious matters.

Sheikh Yunusa Hussein - Kasongo - national adviser on worship.

**B. Ex-Officio Members of the Governing Committee
Members of Islamic Bodies**

Al'Hadji Mohamed Shaba - Kinshasa - deputy chief legal representative of the Kinshasa Islamic body.

Al'Hadji Sabiti Ramaza - Kisangani - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Upper Zaire.

Al'Hadji Sadala Awazi - Kindu - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Kivu.

Al'Hadji Hemed Mapopoli - Mbandaka - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Ecuador.

Al'Hadji Mwinyi Hussein Bin Awazi - Lubumbashi - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Shaba.

Cit. Batubenga Mulomba Aboubakar - Mbuji-Mayi - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Eastern Kasai.

Al'Hadji Kalala Mukombela - Kananga - deputy chief legal representative of Western Kasai.

Cit. Mukwa Dauda - Bandundu - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Bandundu.

Cit. Sumbu Luemba Moussa - Matadi - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Lower Zaire.

Al'Hadji Nasibu Awazi - Kasongo - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Kasongo.

Al'Hadji Malumalu Mohamed - Tshikapa - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Tshikapa.

Cit. Bumba Mustafa-Mongo Lingalo - Bumba - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Bumba.

Ex-Officio Members of the Governing Committee
National Bureau Chiefs.

1. Sheikh Haruna Bashir: President, National Preaching Office
2. Cit. Useni Bim Useni: President, National Pilgrimage Office
3. Sheikh Akida Musazi Ismael: President, National Alms Office - Kivu.
4. Al'Hadji Salumu Mukadam: President, National Construction Office - Kisangani.
5. Cit. Fumapanda Souleimane: President, National Publishing and Press Office - Bandundu.
6. Cine Binti Mwinyi Selemani Dada: President, National Office for the Advancement of Muslim Women. - Kindu - Kivu.

Lastly, the general assembly decided to expel some members of the governing committee, whose names are these:

1. Al'Hadji Djumaine Amin
2. Al'Hadji Amani Ramazani
3. Kanda-Kanda Abdallah
4. Kapongo Bamani
5. Yahya Hilali Lubenga
6. Mamadou Cisse Lundombi Niemba.

Done at Kinshasa, this 16th day of February 1982.

6182

CSO: 4719/632

KINSHASA TAKES AIM AT OIL BLACK MARKET

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21-22 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "City Hall and the Petroleum Products Traffickers"]

[Text] The battle joined by the present Kinshasa city governor to deal with the evils besetting Zaire's capital is moving right along. As we all know, those evils are banditry, speculation, vandalism, and other outrageous kinds of behavior...

As part of the fight the top political authority in the Kinshasa metropolitan area has joined, he launched a dragnet operation last Friday, aimed at dishonest dealers who hoard petroleum products in order to seel them on the black market.

To make sure the operation would work, City Hall has set up a permanent team composed of two inspectors and three detective inspectors. The team will cruise the streets of Kinshasa to pinpoint the spots where the dishonest dealers sell their wares, mainly gasoline, fuel oil, and lubricating oil. An exception is made for kerosene, however, which is a household staple and is widely sold at retail in places other than service stations.

The same team will also buckle down to the job of checking all shipping documents for petroleum products delivered in bulk to businesses in the regions and forwarded to the interior.

In taking this decision, the Kinshasa City Governor has made a move deserving of encouragement; nobody is unaware of the painful effects of this illicit trade. Despite the exorbitant prices charged by these "pirate markets," their so-called dealers sometimes yield to their natural greed to the point of selling crude oil or water mixed with a little gasoline in place of fuel. As a result, many Kinshasans are still in mourning as a result of fatal accidents caused by storing gasoline in unsafe places.

In connection with the dragnet, citizens will recall that a similar operation was mounted last year, and that led to the arrest and

trial of several individuals. Yet here we are just a year later, and we see the illicit dealers in petroleum products back in full force! Have they got accomplices in high places? Not that we know of. Yet it is a fact that, despite this step taken by the governor and publicized all along his tour of all the areas in the capital, the black-market dealers showed very little concern. They go right on plying their trade in full view of the police officers and others responsible for local order, although these local authorities are the very ones who must implement City Halls' decision. We think that a 5-man team, which is what City Hall has fielded, is no kind of force to cope with an evil which has already taken on alarming dimensions.

Furthermore, it must be said that if it wants to stamp out this evil, the city must try to stop the spigot where these swindling dealers get their supplies. That, in the end, is where it will have to seek out the people ultimately responsible for this state of affairs.

To do that, it would be desirable to beef up the dragnet team and let it get to the bottom of things, and to get the precinct authorities involved in the operation. Without that, the measure will fail, as did last year's version of the same effort.

6182

CS0: 4719/632

IAN SMITH ON PARTY SPLIT: 'I'M LEFT HOLDING THE BABY'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Democratic Party president, Mr Andre Holland, welcomed the resignations of eight MPs from the RF and said he would try to "establish common ground" with them in a bid for more unity.

But he criticised their resolution to remain in parliament.

"I feel uneasy at their decision just to cross the floor and not go back to their constituents for a vote of confidence, or otherwise, in the form of a by-election" he said.

SALISBURY — Having lost more than half its members of Zimbabwe's Parliament in the past three months through resignation, detention and flight, the once all-powerful Rhodesian Front is in disarray.

Ian Smith, the "good old Smithy" of Rhodesia's heady days of rebellion against the British crown, is still party leader but looks and sounds tired and careworn.

"I'm left holding the baby," the former Prime Minister complained as seven MP's deserted him last Thursday. The seven are trying to force closer links with the Black majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the ex-guerrilla leader Mr Smith used to call a bloodthirsty Marxist terrorist.

The RF, formerly the Rhodesian Front and now the Republican Front, has suffered the biggest split since it was formed in 1963 to defend White minority interests against a rising tide of Black nationalism.

Eight of its 19 MP's quit during the week to become independents, saying the party had failed to adapt itself to change since White-dominated Rhodesia became Black-ruled Zimbabwe 23 months ago.

Former party whip Dennis Divaris, 67, the latest to resign, told reporters on Sunday: "I will not taunt or ridicule or denigrate the Black man as has been done in Parliament by certain members."

Until recently the RF held all 20 seats in the 100-seat parliament guaranteed to Whites until 1990 under the peace agreement which

ended seven years of war between White and Black forces in 1979.

RF legislator Wally Stuttaford, 61, was arrested last December on charges of plotting a coup against Mr Mugabe's government. He has been held without trial ever since under emergency regulations once used by the RF to crush political dissent.

Another RF MP, former minister Denis Walker, is abroad, wanted on similar charges. Yet another MP, ex-minister Rowan Cronje, has emigrated.

The last major RF split occurred in 1977 when 12 right-wingers broke away because they believed the party had gone soft in the war against the guerrilla forces. But then the rebels represented only a fourth of the party's strength.

Many political analysts wonder if the RF

can again recover.

Some Whites believe the RF's only power lies in its ability under the Constitution to obstruct the government. The rebels believe that is too negative a role which strains the government's policy of post-war reconciliation between the races.

Mr Mugabe charges that the RF is rooted in a past of a racially-divided Rhodesia, a world of masters and servants. He has accused the party and its followers of being unable to adapt to his socialist-based multi-racial society.

He recently hinted to a gathering of White businessmen that, if the white MP's could shake off the RF, cabinet positions would become available for Whites. Agriculture Minister Denis Norman, who does not belong to a party, is now the only White in the 18-member cabinet.

The pro-government Sunday Mail newspaper

yesterday urged White Zimbabweans to abandon the RF as a political and moral liability.

In the past the White community unfailingly rallied around Mr Smith when he appealed for unity in the face of adversity.

RF chairman Geoff Kluckow believes it will do so again. He said the party switchboard had been jammed with calls of protest against the behaviour of the rebels.

"I believe this will give us a boost," he said. "Their action will awaken the electorate out of its complacency."

The fate of the RF will, to some extent, govern the fate of Zimbabwe's 180 000 Whites, surrounded by almost seven million Blacks.

Mr Mugabe and his ministers have often said they will ultimately judge the White's response to their official policy of reconciliation action is now required," he said.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/903

BRIEFS

STRIKING BUS DRIVERS--Nearly 1,000 bus workers in Zimbabwe have been arrested throughout the country as the government acts against the illegal strike of bus drivers. All bus company employees in the four main cities--some 1,800 of them--were dismissed with immediate effect yesterday according to a statement by the Salisbury United and Zimbabwe Omnibus Companies. A police spokesman said the arrests had been made in terms of the emergency power regulations. A spokesman for the bus company said that almost all of the striking drivers had been arrested but that the company would consider applications for reemployment from drivers who had been dismissed. The Zimbabwe minister of labor and social services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said that the striking drivers had acted against the interests of the nation and that the government had no alternative but to arrest them. Mr Kangai met with workers' committees representing drivers in Bulawayo and Salisbury and agreed to a salary increase 1 month ago but not by the 16 percent which they are now demanding. [Text] [LD121400 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/918

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